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1921.

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Under the distinguished patronage of H.E. THE GOVERNOR, Sir R. E. STUBBS, K.C.M.G., H.E. The Vice-Admiral, Sir ALEXANDER DUFF, K.C.B., H.E. Major-General Sir G. MACAGAY, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.

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Saturday, April 2nd.	"BUZZ BUZZ" from the Vanderbilt Theatre.
Monday, April 4th.	"MAID OF THE MOUNTAINS" from Daly's Theatre.
Tuesday, April 5th.	"KISS-CALL" from the Gaiety Theatre, London.
Wednesday, April 6th.	"TAILS UP" from the Comedy Theatre, London.
Thursday, April 7th.	"IRENE" from the Empire Theatre, London.

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A MEMORIAL TO CAPT. PLANT.

SUGGESTIONS BY THE BRITISH CONSUL AT ICHANG.

Many people connected with naval and shipping interests in Hongkong are more or less acquainted with the important work which the late Captain Plant carried on for upwards of twenty years to make a better pathway for commerce in the upper Yangtze. The recent death of both Captain Plant and his wife while on the way to England, and their burial in one grave in Happy Valley, Hongkong, serve to deepen local interest in a letter which Mr. J. L. Smith, H.B.M.'s Consul at Ichang, has written to the *N.C. Daily News* on the subject of a memorial to Captain and Mrs. Plant.

Our Shanghai contemporary had expressed a hope "that the powers that be will erect at Ichang, at the entrance to the Gorges a memorial to Captain Plant in the same way as Lesseps' memory has been perpetuated at the entrance to the Suez Canal."

Mr. Smith writes: "The best monument to Captain Plant is the work he has left behind, which will ever remain the foundation of what is hereafter done for the improvement of the navigation of the Upper River. Whilst I am in cordial agreement with the idea that recognition of his work should be shown in some public way, I would, as one who had known Captain and Mrs. Plant for a number of years, who had had opportunities of studying them and judging what would be most in accord with their desires, venture to make a modification in the above suggestion."

Captain and Mrs. Plant were simple, homely, kindly, genuine people of sterling worth to whom any publicity was abhorrent. They would desire nothing ornamental unless it were also useful. Captain Plant was always materially assisted in his work in many ways by his wife and any tribute to him would have something lacking did it not include her as well. In her kindly way Mrs. Plant always showed an interest in native girls whose parents desired to sell them and had herself purchased several to preserve them from the sorry fate which would otherwise have been theirs. These she trained up suitably to their condition of life in her own household and married them off in their own stations when they were old enough, making some small provision to enable them to establish themselves comfortably. At the time of her death Mrs. Plant had two such girls whom she was taking home to England with the intention of bringing them back to China after a year when she intended settling them suitably in life by marrying them off, if they wished, and giving them a small dowry before her final return to Europe. Mrs. Plant told me that these were her intentions.

Both Captain and Mrs. Plant always showed the greatest interest in the welfare of the trackers and those connected with the junk of the Upper River. In view of the above considerations I would suggest the following as a suitable memorial:

(1.) A statue of Captain Plant with arms raised and pointing up river in token of his desire to open up communications with Szechuen, to be erected in some dangerous place where there would be a constant reminder mark for steamers and junks.

(2.) At some difficult place on the towing path between here and Chungking something in the nature of a drinking fountain, surmounted by a bust of Mrs. Plant, to each of the hands of which cups should be attached whence the continual stream of hard-worked and weary trackers could always obtain a much needed drink. Arrangements could be made by which a constant supply of water and tea should be on hand for the purpose. (I would mention that the provision of tea in this way is in accord with native custom. It is a common practice during the hot summer months for Chinese desiring to "acquire merit" to place a cauldron of tea and cups in the streets so that any poor wayfarer may freely quench his thirst. I suggest the supply of cold water—which trackers contrary to the usual custom in China often drink as well as tea because to many of these hardworked people the latter is an unknown luxury, the provision of which would not suit the needs of all.)

(3.) The two Chinese Girls should be provided for in the way Mrs. Plant would have done had she lived. A lady missionary here who once had charge of one of them tells me that the girls ought to be sent to school for four years before they are taken to settle them in life. This lady would be willing to receive them into her own excellent school, take complete charge of them and arrange what was to be done with them on leaving school. It is not desirable to state publicly the amount which would be necessary for this purpose lest alleged relatives appear to try and get some of it for themselves. The amount, which is not large, may, however, be learnt by responsible parties on application to the Editor of this paper.

I feel sure that the above suggestions except in so far as the publicity entailed thereby is concerned—would appeal to the kindly nature of both Captain and Mrs. Plant for the memorials will actively and permanently assist in the work they both loved. Captain Plant's work was of international benefit and during his 20 odd years in the Upper Yangtze he has been of material assistance to large numbers of naval officers, Consuls, merchants, firms and others of every nationality on the Upper River as well as elsewhere. Few

(Continued at foot of next column.)

BANDMAN OPERA CO.

The Bandman Opera Co. will arrive on the O. S. S. Soudan.

We take the following from the *Egyptian Gazette* describing the Company's last appearance in Cairo:

"House Full" was the notice at the Printania on Wednesday evening, when the Bandman Opera Company gave their farewell performance before leaving for India and the Far East. They have had a most successful run here—as far as appreciative audiences are concerned—and it has been a very welcome break for the English theatre-going public in Cairo, many people having booked boxes or seats for the whole six nights. Unfortunately the special scenery and effects required for "Irene" did not arrive in time for the play to be given, so a vaudeville programme was substituted in which the entire Company took part.

Miss Madeleine Rossiter danced and sang with her usual *erve* in spite of the fact of bearing signs of having been through the wars during her short stay in Cairo. George Hester was once more responsible for much of the laughter throughout the evening, his rival in that respect being Jack Crichton. In whose facial expression surely lies his fortune. Without any malicious intent it must be admitted that his face the funniest one has seen for some considerable time, and in the "Disorderly Boon" especially he was excruciatingly funny. Miss Dorree Hanbury and Hanbury, and Mr. Eric Masters are a very dainty couple, and their song and dance went down very well with the audience. Two other members of the company who work successfully together are Miss Grace Barry and Tom Scott, who sang several songs to Miss Barry's accompaniment. Miss Dolly Prince is an attractive little lady with an inexhaustible fund of good spirits and she has quite captivated Cairo with her songs and dances. As the old woman whose "giddy old bits of lace" attracted the masculine eye, Dan Mansfield was excellent. The specialty dancing of Beryl Lucia and Harry Edwards was much admired. It has been a pleasure to have the Bandman Opera Company in Cairo for their all too short stay, and for those who have enjoyed their six performances wish them "Bon voyage."

Two new artists are due to arrive from London this week to join the cast, viz. Miss Dora Dolan and Mr. Jerry Venro, bringing the total up to thirty.

CHINESE NEWS.

[ASIATIC NEWS AGENCY.]

A SINO-JAPANESE DRUG COMPANY.

For his alleged complicity in the formation of the Sino-Japanese drug company which is to have a capital of \$200,000 and formed for the purpose of manufacturing proprietary medicines for sale in the Chinese markets as pure Chinese products, to be registered in the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, Dr. Yen, chief of the industrial department of the Chihli Provincial Government in Tientsin, was severely denounced by his fellow-provincials in a special conference of the guild. The promoters of the conference are demanding the withdrawal of his petition to the Government regarding the enterprise; otherwise, they say, they will deal with Dr. Yen personally. On the other hand, all the anti-Japanese Chinese papers, both of Peking and Tientsin, strongly denounce the scheme as a small nationalistic plot, similar to the intrigues of Tsao Ju-hin and company a couple of years ago, and hint at the possibility of manufacturing poisonous narcotics for the Chinese markets under the protection of foreigners. The chief promoter, Mr. Yu Tze-hang, a native of Kiangsu, is now being shadowed by the police.

THE TEACHERS' STRIKE.

The representatives of the Chinese teachers on strike interviewed the Chief Secretary of the Cabinet, recently, with reference to the payment of the arrears of salaries due to the teachers, and also as regards the future up-keep of the educational institutions; but as usual, without definite result. The power lies in the hands of the Ministry of Finance, but the responsible authorities there maintain that there is no alternative because soldiers with fixed bayonets demanding payment of money must be paid before all others, regardless of whether their education or not in China. For the purpose of preventing similar incidents in the province, Tsao Ju reports that his educational department will always see that a certain percentage of the revenue is set aside for this purpose.

of those with whom he came into contact would desire to refrain from taking part in a memorial to him and his wife, of whom they were personal friends and whose generous hospitality they so often received during their periods of service on the Upper River.

I do not think that any extravagant sum would be required to carry out the suggestions for a memorial on the lines indicated above: the number of persons who came into contact directly or indirectly with Captain and Mrs. Plant, both socially and professionally, and would desire to participate, is so large that no big subscription would be required from individuals.

Should my proposal receive support I would suggest that a small international committee should be formed in Shanghai to raise funds for the memorial and to make arrangements for providing it. A similar subsidiary committee could be formed in Ichang or Chungking to make arrangements for the site and erection of the statue, etc., and for settling the two girls.

Should a more elaborate scheme be desired such as founding a Pilot's School which would require considerably more money, possibly the above proposals, if approved, could be included in it.

REMARKABLE REVOLVER SHOOTING AT SHANGHAI.

WORLD'S CHAMPION SHOT.

On Tuesday night, March 22nd, the Shanghai Municipal Police invited Commander R. H. Cope, the U.S. Naval Purchasing Officer in Shanghai, to do some practice shooting at the new targets just put into use at the revolver range on Gordon Road.

Since the war proved the old stationary target to be absolutely useless for practice in actual warfare conditions, the Hyde School of Musketry in England has issued entirely new regulations for revolver practice and Inspector W. E. Fairbairn of the Shanghai Municipal Police has installed targets modelled after those of that school. The new course fired is with slight modifications to suit local conditions, similar to that laid down for the British army.

The idea, says the *N.C. Daily News*, is to fire as quickly as possible at running figures of men, no time being given for deliberate aim. Commander Cope had never fired at targets similar to these but he said he was willing to try, and, picking out a .45 Colt automatic he started firing at these running, bobbing figures that appeared for about one second at a time. The target always had a rectangular patch in the approximate position of a man's stomach, the reason for this being to teach the fire to aim in centre of all targets, this allowing for greater error in the left-off.

A LITTLE FANCY WORK.

According to Mr. W. Beatty of the S.M.P., Commander Cope never missed a man and never gave one a chance to run away or return fire. He then did some exhibition shooting at 20 yards with his .38 Smith & Wesson, which has a hair trigger. The target, which was the figure of a lifeline, man, had a small rectangular patch in its centre and Cope put five shots in the black. This was done with the left hand. Shooting from his pocket, improvised by a piece of sack cloth specially fastened on, he was obliged to shoot at a charging man. This kind of shooting requires remarkably quick action and a sense of direction acquired by long practice. The surprise targets which are a particular feature of the new system, were produced inside an arranged room where bobbing, running, and dropping men appeared suddenly to be shot at and the firer's attention was distracted by smoke bombs being exploded beneath his feet and by men shouting and throwing missiles at him. Mr. Beatty said that Cope jumped nearly to the ceiling when the bombs went off but he did not miss a shot.

SOME WORLD RECORDS.

In addition to this remarkable exhibition, which the Police Department admit gives them men something to think about, the following information regarding Commander Cope's previous record, was obtained. In 1914, he made the second highest score ever made in the world in revolver shooting, which was 477, the highest being a score of 476 made by George Armstrong of California. Since that time, no score has ever been made over 470. In 1915, he made 97 straight bulls-eyes out of 100, at Guantanamo, Cuba, at 50 yards with a Colt automatic. In 1916, he shot in competition with the prize shots of Mexico below Vera Cruz and won eight straight matches. Besides these records, Commander Cope has won three championships in the United States, has put himself on record as one of the few men to have made three consecutive perfects, and has in his possession some 15 or 16 medals.

A TRIBUTE TO SHANGHAI POLICE.

Commander Cope won the 1919 and 1920 45 pistol championships and the Allowers championships for the same years in Shanghai.

Commander Cope said that he had shot in many police clubs all over the United States and that he had never seen the same efficiency in work or the same spirit manifested as is shown in that of the police force of Shanghai.

THE CANTON SUFFRAGETTES

"FIGHT TO THE FINISH"

We take the following from the *Canton Times*:

Following their recent dramatic and noisy demonstration at the Provincial Assembly, last Monday, from which several of their leaders have not yet recovered from the injuries which they sustained at the hands of the merciless Assemblymen who, devoid of all civility (1), knocked them unconscious to the floor during the *mitte*, the women suffragettes, numbering more than a thousand, strong, held a meeting at the Kwangsi Association Building, where more plans were discussed to continue their fight.

The third floor of the building was crowded with the amateur militant suffragettes who were mostly students from the different girls' schools in the city. The walls in the meeting room were decorated with scrolls with the slogan "Equality of Sex." Long live Dr. Sun Yat-sen and General Chen Chung-ming. "Fight to the finish!" "Give us the vote!" "Women Suffrage in China," etc., etc.

There never was such an enthusiastic meeting of the fairer sex as that held at the Kwangsi Building. Speeches were delivered by the leaders and some male visitors who are sympathetic with the movement. Immediately after the meeting, a monster parade was held which proceeded to the place where the historic fight of the day before was fought—the Provincial Assembly. From the Assembly the procession of the thousand and women and girls, each carrying a flag with the slogans of their movement, proceeded to the Civil Governor's garden and thence to the Military Government, where jubilant songs and national airs were sung, as an expression of their appreciation to the officials who sympathized with the suffrage movement.

SAILOR'S UNGALLANT CONDUCT.

CHINESE LADY'S COMPLAINT.

At the Magistracy before Mr. G. N. Orme, yesterday, a seaman, named Fred Bruggan, was charged with assaulting a Chinese lady, and behaving in a disorderly manner while drunk in Queen's Road East.

The complainant said she was driving along Praya East in a ricksha, when the defendant came up and pushed the ricksha over. As the hood was up at the time, she was imprisoned in the vehicle and lay in the mud until a Chinese constable came to her assistance.

The Magistrate said that he did not think the assault was a deliberate one. He was sure the defendant would not have upset the ricksha had he been in his sober senses. If the defendant were prepared to apologise to the lady, he would not take a serious view of the first charge.

Defendant said he was very sorry. The complainant accepted the apology remarking that she resented the idea some people had that they could do what they liked with a Chinese woman.

Convicting the defendant on the second charge, the Magistrate imposed a fine of \$7, or in default, 14 days' hard labour.

SPORT.

YACHTING.

V.R.C. COMPETITORS AT CANTON.

The Victoria Recreation Club are sending strong teams to Canton to compete in the regatta there, on Saturday next. The following will represent the Club:—

SENIOR FOURS.—Bow, A. Wenske, 3, F. Meriman, 3, S. Berg, stroke, H. Dreyer.

JUNIOR FOURS.—Bow, G. May, 2, G. Tiran, 3, J. Berghisen, stroke, G. T. Claridge.

SENIOR PAIRS.—S. Berg and H. Dreyer (stroke).

JUNIOR PAIRS.—G. Tiran and J. Berghisen (stroke).

W. J. Carroll will go to Canton as cox for the senior and junior fours.

FOOTBALL.

KOWLOON v. UNITED.

The following team will represent Kowloon F.C. in their 2nd Division league match against the United F.C. on the South China ground on Saturday (kick-off, 3 p.m.):—W. Muskett, A. Spary and S. Adams; R. Roberts, S. H. Hower and A. Young; E. Donovan, A. Palmer, J. Coombs, K. Mason and A. Estorff.

CHINESE IN THE PHILIPPINES

ACCOUNT BOOKS TO BE KEPT IN ENGLISH.

Great consternation has been aroused among the Chinese in the Philippines by the passing of a law requiring that account books in all business firms, regardless of their nationalities, should be written in English. Although a formal protest has been lodged through the Chinese Consul-General, there, all efforts resulted in vain, says the *Canton Times*.

Circulars describing the new law as impractical have been printed and sent to China urging the people to sympathise with the Chinese in the fight to have the law rescinded.

Among the many objections described are:—

1.—Chinese who are doing business in the Philippines are mostly ignorant of the English language; hence considerable inconvenience will be caused if all the merchants are required to keep their books and accounts in English.

2.—In order to abide by the law, either Europeans or Filipinos will have to be hired as book-keepers in Chinese stores, which means that Chinese merchants being unfamiliar with English, will be kept in total darkness regarding the transactions of their business.

3.—Since a majority of the Chinese firms in the Philippines are importers of Chinese goods from China, all accounts are kept in Chinese, which when changed into English may cause misunderstandings and errors in their dealings with the firms in China.

Letters and cablegrams have been sent to the officials in Canton and Peking requesting them to open immediate negotiations with the American Government to have the law rescinded.

FIT-U PINCE-NEZ

is the latest of the finger-operated eye-glass mounting and has been designed to avoid all the objectionable features of this type of mounting. The long coil springs of the Fit-U prevent spring breakage, and can be instantly adjusted to give more or less pressure on the nose. The nose clips are of special shape to prevent slipping. Fit-U Pince-nez of any metal are obtainable from The Hongkong Optical Co., successors to Clark & Co., Manufacturing and Refracting Opticians, the most competent optical manufacturing establishment in the Colony, located in 53, Queen's Road Central. Advr. [689]

HONGKONG CHINESE COMMERCIAL NEWS.

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EXPORTERS' AND DEALERS' ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

PROSPECTS OF THE EXPORT TRADE.

The annual general meeting of the members of the Association of Exporters and Dealers of Hongkong was held yesterday afternoon in the Chamber of Commerce Room, Chartered Bank Building.

Mr. T. W. Hill presided and with him were the following members of the General Committee:—Messrs. B. Monteith Webb, A. W. Van Andel, S. M. Churn, P. V. Botelho, U. Rumbajan, A. M. L. Soares, and J. Robertson.

The following members were present:—Messrs. Anderson, Meyer & Co., Ltd. (Mr. Faunell), Arnold Bros. & Co., Ltd. (Mr. B. Monteith Webb), Bradley & Co., Ltd. (Mr. T. W. Hill), Botelho Bros. (Mr. P. V. Botelho), H. A. Castro & Co. (Mr. H. A. Castro), Dodwell & Co., Ltd. (Mr. F. Syme Thomson), Donnelly & Whyte (Mr. D. E. Donnelly), Walter Ford & Co. (Mr. Arthur Samy), Gibb, Livingston & Co. (Mr. L. J. Davis), Gilman & Co., Ltd. (Mr. H. Symes), W. A. Hannibal & Co. (Mr. J. Robertson), Hausmann, Kern & Co. (Mr. E. Hausmann), Holland China Trading Co. (Mr. A. W. Van Andel), Hongkong Import and China Produce Export Co. (Mr. A. L. Smith), W. G. Humphreys & Co. (Mr. P. R. Barton), Maxim & Co. (Mr. A. Remedios), Pittendrigh, Rumbajan & Co., Ltd. (Mr. V. Rumbajan), Reiss & Co. (Mr. G. E. de Carvalho), J. M. da Rocha & Co. (Mr. J. M. da Rocha), David Sassoon & Co., Ltd. (Mr. E. Barra), Shewan, Tomes & Co. (Mr. J. Hawker), De Souza & Co. (Mr. P. M. da Almada Remedios), Soares & Co. (Mr. A. M. L. Soares), Mr. F. P. Talati (Mr. M. S. M. Churny and Mr. J. Barron and Harry Wicking & Co. (Mr. P. Pina).

The Secretary read the notice convening the meeting.

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen,—The report and accounts having been in your hands for some days, I will take them as read. The accounts call for no particular comment. The Committee has undergone many changes and, of the new members, we specially welcome Messrs. Soares and Botelho, whose advice on technical and other matters has been of great value. We regret to record the death of Mr. Lewis Nam, an old Member of the Committee, whose place it will be difficult to fill. Our numbers are maintained and we are now composed of 66 European Firms and three Chinese Firms, and although, as your Chairman remarked at last year's meeting, the shows confidence on the part of the foreign firms in the value of the work done by the Association, we have still failed to convince our Chinese friends of the value of cooperation, and mutual understanding between buyer and seller, and a common policy for the furtherance of our mutual interests.

The Chairman of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at a recent meeting (I think it was last year) predicted a greatly increased volume of exports passing through this port on the completion of the Canton-Canton Railway—an event which we hope is not far distant—and conditions in Europe and America become more normal, we cannot, I fear, look forward to a revival of exports on anything like the usual scale.

We continue to meet with very scant consideration at the hands of Associations in Europe and America, dealing with South China produce, in the matter of quality and quantity. In fact, their arbitrary stipulations in many cases make satisfactory business well nigh impossible, throwing as they do, an excessive burden of risk on the exporter here. While arbitrators continue to award allowances on the basis of inferiority to contract guarantee, it is difficult to discover what, in their minds, constitutes "F.A.Q." and until a more definite understanding is reached on this point, export business will always be attended with very great risk. This matter has engaged the attention of Committees in the past and will no doubt do so in the future.

I will now touch briefly on a few matters that have been brought to the attention of the Committee during the year.

CHINESE CONTRACTS.

The growing practice among dealers of insisting on Chinese contracts in the case of certain articles, thereby absolving them from all responsibility after shipment, is greatly to be deprecated. It is a comparatively recent innovation and its obvious danger, that is, of substitution, adulteration, faulty packing and other tricks at which certain dealers are adept, should be sufficient evidence of the necessity of its suppression. The co-operation of members is essential if the desired end is to be achieved and we therefore earnestly request you to refuse to accept such contracts.

WOOD-OIL TESTS.

This knotty problem is still, I regret to say, unsettled. You will remember that last year, about the end of April, samples were sent to various bodies in the United States, analysed by Mr. Dovey, the Government Analyst, with the request that an analysis be made by them in the same manner in order that a standard form might be arrived at. The replies so far received, I do not say in all cases, but in some cases, are very unsatisfactory and do not show any great desire to assist us. For instance, Mr. Westall, whose test is insisted upon by many importers in the United States, writes of his test as a small scale varnish operation and contends that no one is qualified to test Wood-Oil satisfactorily who has not had experience of the making, testing and use of Wood-Oil; experience which he apparently professes to have had. I quote Mr. Dovey in saying that as long as Mr. Westall and other Chemists in the United States continue to talk of judging Wood-Oil by means of secret unpublished tests, the export to the States will continue under almost unworkable conditions.

The New York Produce Exchange, although parcel receipt for sample, was handed to them on 2nd June, did not apparently obtain delivery until 29th October, when they wrote requesting a remittance of G.20 to cover cost before sending the sample to be tested, and we are still without a result of that test! We shall continue to hammer away with Mr. Dovey's assistance, but receive little or no encouragement.

SURVEYS.

Chamber of Commerce surveys appear to be of no practical value, since they are entirely ignored by arbitrators in London and elsewhere, in the event of disputes, as to quality or condition. Private firms and this Association have repeatedly endeavoured to come to some agreement on this subject and on terms of sale generally. As an instance of the total disregard of suggestions made at this end, the new rules drawn by the Canton Cassia Guild and the Canton Chamber of Commerce to govern the sale of Cassia, when referred to London and New York, were rejected practically in toto. We have asked for the assistance of the General Chamber of Commerce in this connection.

THE RICE TRADE.

The Chairman of the General Chamber of Commerce, in his speech yesterday, dealt with this subject and as you have no doubt read his speech, I do not propose to make any further remarks on this subject, for fear my tongue should run away with me.

With these few remarks, I beg to propose the adoption of the report and accounts and after they have been seconded, I shall be pleased to answer any questions to the best of my ability. (Applause.)

Mr. J. M. da Rocha said:—I have much pleasure in rising to second the adoption of the report and accounts as presented, and I have no hesitation in saying that all the members of the Association appreciate, and thank the Chairman, Committee and Secretary for the good work they have done during the past year, which has given us much cause for anxiety. We have listened very attentively to your remarks on the past situation and we certainly value the good services you have done for this Association. In 1919 I had the honour to attend several meetings of the Rice Association of California and to address its members as to the rice trade from Hongkong, and I can assure you, notwithstanding the remarks made by the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, that we have very good friends across the water and we can depend upon them to play the game. Of course we know that as there are in every commercial circle so there are in a country like America some black sheep, and it behooves us to be careful to see with whom we deal in America. With these remarks, I have much pleasure in seconding the proposal for the adoption of the report and accounts as presented.

The motion was then put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

ELECTION OF COMMITTEE.

The election of the following committee proposed by Mr. L. J. Davis, and seconded by Mr. B. Monteith Webb (Chairman):—J. Robertson (Vice-Chairman), T. W. Hill, A. W. Van Andel, S. M. Churn, J. H. Brister, P. V. Botelho, U. Rumbajan, A. M. L. Soares, and O. Eager.

The confirmation of the election of the following new members, proposed by the Chairman and seconded by Mr. B. Monteith Webb, was agreed to:—Messrs. Hontela & Co., Ltd., Britto & Co., Ltd., Carroll & Co., T. M. Gregory & Co., Davis Co., Ltd., and Hausmann, Kern & Co.

(The Membership now stands at 69, consisting of 66 European and 3 Chinese Firms.)

This concluded the business.

COMPANY MEETING.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

The fifty-second ordinary meeting of the Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., was held at the offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., yesterday afternoon. The Hon. Mr. John Johnston (Chairman) presided, and there were also present:—The Hon. Sir Paul Chater, Sir Robert Ho Tung, Mr. H. P. White, Mr. T. E. Pearce, Mr. H. W. Sassoon, (consulting committee), Mr. F. C. Hall, (secretary), and Messrs. D. B. Stevenson, Ho Leung, A. Murdoch, A. Denison, Lo Cheung Shiu and G. Grimble (shareholders).

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen, The report and accounts having now been in your hands for some days, I propose, with your permission, to follow the usual custom of taking them as read. The result of our operations for the year 1920, now under review, I am pleased to say, have been again successful and the account has run off leaving a credit balance of \$332,092.08 which, though less than in the year 1918, is well up to the average for the last 20 years. This, I think, you will consider satisfactory in view of the fact that 1919 was not a happy period for Fire Insurance Companies. Many serious fires occurred in all parts of the world—Shanghai, and the Northern Ports, the Philippines and India each contributing a very substantial quota. How serious this fire wastage has been may be seen from the fact that the sum paid for losses and claims amounts to no less than \$180,000 more than the highest total for any previous year.

Premium income and interest show increases of \$160,000 and \$34,000 respectively, these being partly due to the lower rate of sterling exchange at which we were able to convert our sterling figures on the 31st December last. The ratios for losses and expenses work out at 52.47 per cent. and 30.92 per cent. respectively as against 24.35 per cent. and 31.06 per cent. for the year 1918. The balance standing at credit of the working account 1920 is \$336,724.57, which is \$11,000 better than the carry forward for 1918, the previous best in the history of the Company. It is early, however, to comment on this account which has yet a further nine months to run. This year also has borne its full share of losses, but we have every hope of its closing with a satisfactory balance in hand.

NOT HEAVILY INVOLVED IN SHANGHAI FIRE.

You will doubtless have heard of the disastrous fire which occurred in Shanghai on the 11th of this month, and I am sure you will be gratified to learn that the Company is only interested for the sum of \$30,000. This fire was one of the worst experienced by the Northern Port, and we may consider ourselves extremely fortunate in escaping so lightly. The surplus to be dealt with at this meeting is \$352,092.08, and we recommend the payment of the usual dividend of 27 per cent. share, the appropriation of \$16,000, at 3/11 equals \$102,400, to the Reinsurance Fund, and that the balance of \$13,692.08 be placed to the credit of Investment and Exchange Fluctuation Account. This account will then stand at a figure of \$81,450.78, which your directors consider sufficient to meet all calls that may be made upon it. You will, I trust, approve of the usual bonus on their salaries of 10 per cent. being granted to the staff.

I do not think that there is anything further in the accounts which requires mention by me, but after the resolution which I am about to propose has been seconded, I shall be glad to satisfy, to the best of my ability, any enquiries arising out of them which shareholders may wish to put. I now propose the following resolution:—

"That the report and accounts as presented, including the payment of a dividend of 27 per share, an addition to the Reinsurance Fund of \$16,000, at exchange 3/11 equals \$102,400, the transfer of \$13,692.08 to the credit of Investment and Exchange Fluctuation account, and the payment to the staff of 10 per cent. upon their salaries, be adopted and passed."

Mr. A. DENISON seconded, and the report and accounts were approved.

Mr. Ho Leung moved:—That the Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., Sir Robert Ho Tung, Messrs. A. H. Compton, F. Maitland, T. E. Pearce, H. W. Sassoon, and H. P. White be elected to form, with the Chairman of the Company, the Consulting Committee for the ensuing financial year; and that in view of the continued success of the Company and the very considerable increase in the magnitude of its operations, that the remuneration of this Committee be increased to the sum of \$15,000 per annum.

Mr. D. B. STEVENSON seconded, the motion, which was carried unanimously.

Messrs. H. Percy Smith and A. R. Lowe were re-elected auditors at a remuneration of \$500 each, on the proposition of Mr. Lo Cheung Shiu, seconded by Mr. A. MURDOCH.

This concluded the business.

Bradford is to select by secret ballot a soldier of the rank and file upon whom will be conferred the freedom of the city.

CHARGE OF FORGERY AND FALSE PRETENCES.

EVIDENCE FOR THE PROSECUTION COMPLETED.

The hearing of evidence for the prosecution in the case in which Sham Lai Sang, managing partner of the Kowloon Stores, is charged with forgery and false pretences, was completed at the Magistracy yesterday afternoon, before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, and the Magistrate postponed his decision as to committal, or not, to the Sessions.

The complainant, Mr. J. H. van Gennep, Luhrs, managing director of the Holland Pacific Trading Co., Ltd., alleges that the defendant cut down a contract form, which had been signed but only partially filled up, in order to forge a document purporting to be a receipt entitling the defendant to \$5,000 from the complainant.

The defence is that the receipt is a genuine document and is a receipt for a deposit of \$5,000, made by defendant as security for goods he undertook to sell for the complainant's firm.

Mr. D. H. Blake (of Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist) appeared for the complainant, and Mr. A. H. Crew (of Messrs. Hastings & Hastings), for the defendant.

In re-examination by Mr. Blake, the complainant said that the authorised capital of the Holland Pacific Trading Co., Ltd., was 1,000,000 guilders, and the issued capital, 335,000 guilders. If he had been pressed for \$5,000 in February this year he could easily have met the call.

Anthony John Bainbridge, assistant in the Holland Pacific Trading Co., Ltd., said he had never heard defendant speak of a \$5,000 deposit made with the complainant. He had many times heard defendant pressed to settle his accounts in regard to transactions on consignment, but had never heard him speak of a deposit as set-off. He was present at the transaction when the complainant handed the defendant contract forms signed in blank.

Mr. Crew: I put it to you that your having seen these contract forms signed in a mere matter of imagination on your part?

Witness: I can believe my own eyes. I saw it. I have not come here to tell a pack of lies.

CONSTABLE'S ACTION QUESTIONED.

Chinese Constable, No. 201, was called to give evidence of arrest. He said the complainant said: "Station," and he took the defendant in charge.

The Magistrate: Was he not accused of anything at the time?

The witness was understood to reply in the negative. The words which the Magistrate read over to him afterwards, and to which he assented, were: "I knew nothing whatever about the charge."

The Magistrate: What right had you to arrest him, then? Is the complainant a justice of the peace, or a police officer?

Witness: No.

How long have you been a constable?

For four years.

The Magistrate: You surely know by now you cannot arrest people without some charge being specified against them?

The witness made no answer, and the Magistrate pressed him for a reply. He then said the Chinese assistant, who was with the complainant, said that the defendant was to be charged with fraud.

This completed the evidence for the complainant.

SUBMISSION BY THE DEFENCE.

Mr. Crew, for the defence, submitted that there was no case to go before a jury. If the Magistrate thought the contrary, he would reserve his defence. He submitted that the probabilities were enormously in favour of the defendant. A debt of \$300 was due from defendant's firm, and would be, for the sake of that, run the risk of seven years for forgery, and go about it in the open way in which he could most easily be detected? It would be the act of a lunatic. Mr. Crew described the story of handing blank signed forms to the defendant as "preposterous."

Mr. Blake, in reply, remarked that Mr. Crew's view of the facts would make the complainant equally a lunatic. Mr. Luhrs was a substantial citizen, the owner of a good business, and would he tramp up a charge against the defendant to avoid payment of \$5,000, which his books showed he could easily have paid, if due? Mr. Blake dealt in detail with the peculiarities of the alleged receipt form, and with the expert evidence called thereon.

Mr. Blake was referring to the complainant's unfamiliarity with the books of his firm, when Mr. Crew remarked that the book-keeper ought to be called. (This evidence had been excluded because the book-keeper would have gone to another appointment in Shanghai before the case would be heard in the Sessions, if committed.)

The Magistrate said he did not see how the witness could be held if he was going away.

Mr. Blake said his evidence was merely corroborative.

The Magistrate: As he is not called, I do not think you should comment on his evidence.

Mr. Crew: It is monstrous that my client should have to run the risk of seven years' imprisonment in order that the witness should not lose a month's pay. He should be subpoenaed by the police and detained.

At the conclusion of Mr. Blake's address, the Magistrate said he would like a day or two to consider the case and he would give his decision as to committal on Tuesday.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.



have just received
NEW STOCKS
for the
RAINY SEASON

BURBERRY RAINCOATS

There is just that **SOMETHING** about the style of a genuine Burberry that makes all the difference.

"ZAMBRENE" TRIPLE-PROOF RAINCOATS.

LIGHT RUBBER WATERPROOFS.

UMBRELLAS, OVERSHOES.

MOTOR CYCLISTS' OVERALLS.

PHILLIPS' RUBBER SOLES & HEELS.

Lane, Crawford & Co.



LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1850.

SHIP-CHANDLERS.

COMPLETE SHIP'S OUTFITS.
DECK AND ENGINE ROOM STORES OF ALL DESCRIPTION.
OILS, PAINTS AND VARNISH IMPORTERS.
ENGINEERS' TOOLS, BLOCKS AND TACKLE.
HEMP AND MANILA ROPES ALL SIZES.
PACKING AND ASBESTOS GOODS.
SOLE AGENTS FOR DOBBIE McINNESS' NAUTICAL SPECIALTIES.
HONGKONG.

Tel. 1741.

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PIANOS

"BABY" GRAND & UPRIGHT

By
CHICKERING, BROADWOOD, COLLARD & COLLARD, ALLISON & HAMILTON.
THE BEST THE WORLD CAN PRODUCE.

The Anderson Music Co., Ltd.

64

Powell

TELEPHONE 3146.

JUST UNPACKED

GENTLEMEN'S KNITTED NECKWEAR IN MANY SMART DESIGNS.

These are hand-made of High-Class Silks. Gentlemen who prefer this kind of Neckwear should not miss seeing them.

Wm. POWELL, Ltd. SPECIALISTS IN GENTLEMEN'S NECKWEAR.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

WANTED.

COMPETENT PORTUGUESE (Male) STENOGRAPHER.
Apply by letter to—
CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LIMITED.
Hongkong. [711]

WANTED.

ENGLISHMAN going home wishes to purchase some Second-hand Leather Travelling BAGS.
Apply—
"CONFIDENCE"
Care of Daily Press Office. [713]

GULA-KALUMPONG RUBBER ESTATES, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held in LONDON on April 19th.
The SHARE REGISTER will be CLOSED from April 19th to April 20th, both days inclusive.
By Order,
LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,
Colonial Registrar.
Hongkong, March 30th, 1921. [713]

NOTICE.

MEMBERS of the O. C. O. B. A. are reminded of the OLD BOYS' RACE of 250 yards at the School Sports on MARCH 31st, at Caneway Bay at about 4 P.M. [617]

NOTICE.

THE HO HONG STEAMSHIP CO., LTD. OF SINGAPORE, the owners of the Steamship "HONG WANG," are prepared to negotiate for the SALE OF THE WRECK of that Ship as she now lies beached near Bell Island near Swatow, together with the Engines, Boilers and all appurtenances at present on board.
Full particulars may be obtained on application at the Office of the Company at No. 81, KING STREET, SINGAPORE, or at No. 24, WING LOK STREET, HONGKONG. [706]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB

THE FIRST GYMKHANA MEETING will be held (weather permitting) at the HAPPY VALLEY, on SATURDAY, APRIL 2nd, commencing at 8 P.M.
The Charge for Admission will be \$1 for others than Members of the Hongkong Jockey Club, Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half-price. The Stewards invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present.
Hongkong, March 30th, 1921. [707]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

BANKRUPTCY No. 29 of 1920.

A FIRST AND FINAL DIVIDEND is intended to be declared in the matter of **TAN WING LOO** Firm adjudicated bankrupt on the 8th day of January, 1921.
Creditors who have not proved their debts by the 31st day of May, 1921, will be excluded.
Dated this 16th day of March, 1921.
H. PERRY SMITH, F.C.A.,
Trustee. [684]

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

PROPOSAL TO CHANGE A SHIP'S NAME.

WE THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD. OF LONDON hereby give notice that in consequence of the present names being in vogue when running under the German Flag, we have applied to the Board of Trade, under section 47 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, in respect of the ship "Kwong Hoo" of Singapore, official number 150114 of gross tonnage 1650 tons, register tonnage 969 tons, heretofore owned by Controller of Shipping for permission to change her name to "MING SANG" and to have her registered in the new name at the Port of London as owned by **THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.**
Any objections to the proposed change of name must be sent to the Registrar of Shipping at Hongkong within seven days from the appearance of this advertisement.
Dated at Hongkong this 22nd day of March, 1921.
JARDINE, MATHESON, & Co., Ltd. [693]

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

PROPOSAL TO CHANGE A SHIP'S NAME.

WE THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD. OF LONDON hereby give notice that in consequence of the present names being in vogue when running under the German Flag, we have applied to the Board of Trade, under section 47 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, in respect of the ship "Tao Fao" of Singapore, official number 150118 of gross tonnage 1855 tons, register tonnage 971 tons, heretofore owned by Controller of Shipping for permission to change her name to "LEE SANG" and to have her registered in the new name at the Port of London as owned by **THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.**
Any objections to the proposed change of name must be sent to the Registrar of Shipping at Hongkong within seven days from the appearance of this advertisement.
Dated at Hongkong this 22nd day of March, 1921.
JARDINE, MATHESON, & Co., Ltd. [694]

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Letters are lying at this Office for
Boxes P. Q. AD. AP. AW. BF. BO. BR. BV. BX.

TO LET.

COMMODIOUS OFFICE in Alexandra Buildings, immediate possession.
Apply to—
LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
Alexandra Buildings. [685]

TO LET.

EUROPEAN OFFICES, 1st floor (four in one block) 16 to 19, Connaught Road Central (with use of lift).
Apply to—
"A. B."
Care of Daily Press Office. [134]

TO LET.

TWO LARGE ROOMS to let for Office 14, Des Voeux Road Central, Top Floor.
Apply to—
ROOM No. 1. [13]

FOR SALE.

FIVE-ROOMED BUNGALOW, Peak District, Tennis Court, Kitchen Garden. Early possession.
Apply to—
Box No. 583,
Care of Daily Press Office. [688]

FOR SALE.

62,570 SQUARE FEET OF LAND at Broadwood Road, Wong-nai-shing, with 7-Roomed House and Servants Quarters, Kitchen, Garden, Tennis Court and Lawn. For particulars apply to—
GEO. K. HALL BRITTON & Co.,
37, Queen's Road Central. [443]

S/S "EURANA"

From BALTIMORE, Md. Sept. 21st, 1920.
Arrived Hongkong, March 28th, 1921.

In consequence of an accident to the above vessel's Machinery, Consignees will be required to sign a General Average Bond and pay to the Underwriter a cash deposit of 25 per cent. of value of cargo on account of General Average expenses before delivery of such cargo can be taken.

STRUTHERS & DIXON, INC.,
Agents for
GREEN STAR STEAMSHIP CORPORATION.
Hongkong, March 28th, 1921. [700]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Underigned have received instructions from Mrs. SACHS, to sell by Public Auction,
On SATURDAY,
the 2nd April, 1921, commencing at 10 A.M., at Craigoburn, the Peak,
A QUANTITY OF
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
etc., etc., etc.
including—
A large quantity of Superior Blackwood Furniture and Carvings.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
On view from Friday, 2 P.M.
Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers. [704]

REPULSE BAY HOTEL

CABARET DINNER DANCE

SATURDAY, APRIL 2nd.

SIGNOR ANTONIO MOLINARI

The Milanese Tenor

Assisted by

SIGNORA MOLINARI

Soprano

GEMS FROM POPULAR MASTERPIECES

SUNG IN ITALIAN AND ENGLISH.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON,

SEMI-SACRED CONCERT. [708]

WAR MEMORIAL

SUBSCRIPTION LIST.

FOR the erection by Public Subscription, of a building to be run on Y.M.C.A. lines, to be called the WAR MEMORIAL INSTITUTE and to be managed for the joint use of the Navy, the Army and Civilian by a Joint Board of Directors. A portion of the sum raised will be devoted to the erection of a Permanent Stone Memorial which will be put in sand at an early date.

Lists may be found at—
Messrs. Lane & Crawford.
Messrs. Kelly & Walsh.
Messrs. Kells & Co.
Messrs. Wm. Powell, Ltd.
The Hongkong Club.
Hongkong Cricket Club.
Club Lusitano.
Engineers' Institute.
Victoria Recreation Club.
Kowloon Cricket Club.
Kowloon Bowling Club.
Peak Club.
Club de Baccarat.
Craigoburn Club.

H. J. BREEN,
Hon. Secretary,
War Memorial Committee.
Hongkong, December 15th, 1920. [129]

INTIMATION

WATSON'S

FINE OLD

BROWN

BRANDY

Unsurpassed as a Liqueur—

delightful to the palate, mellow,

and of fine aroma.

As a beverage, most healthful

and agreeable; an aid to

digestion

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

Phone 614.

[11]

MARRIAGE.

PRINSE—KOMAROV.—On March 2nd, at Vladivostok, Captain EVLYN S. MACL. PRINSE, 11th K.E.O. Lancers, Indian Army, to CLAUDIA KOMAROV. [710]

Hongkong Office: 104, Des Voeux Rd., C. LONDON Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

Hongkong, March 31st, 1921

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE MEETING.

AN outstanding feature of the address which the Hon. Mr. JOHN JOHNSTONE delivered at the annual meeting of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce on Tuesday was its very frank criticism of the Colonial Government. On the subject of Educational propaganda in China—a subject on which the associated British Chambers of Commerce are laying great stress—Mr. JOHNSTONE counselled the Government to "abandon their parochial view and take a more general interest in questions affecting China and our business relations with her." Even more sarcastic was his reference to the attitude taken up by the Government in regard to the epidemic of pilferage of cargo, upon which he said "the Government's reply suggested that the onus lies with the shipping companies, and not with the Government, to see that the laws as regards stealing and receiving are carried out." The Fire Brigade (other than the rank and file) was described as "a disgrace to the Colony"; and, finally, the speech contained an appeal to the Government, in the matter of the appointment of a permanent Commercial Secretary in Hongkong, "to sink their petty jealousies in the furtherance of what may really be termed their own interests."

"We do not want," said Mr. JOHNSTONE, "a Government cadet, whose hands are tied, work hampered and judgment overshadowed by thoughts of where his bread and butter comes from." These frank criticisms, coming as they do from one of the Governor's nominees on the Legislative Council, are distinctly refreshing—if, perhaps, somewhat belated.

For the most part we are not inclined to quarrel with them, but as regards Education an exception, we think, can be made. We should like to know precisely what is "the greater part" that the Chamber of Commerce expects the Colonial Government to play in this connection. It does not appear to us that the Colonial Government takes "a parochial view" with regard to education. Hongkong has long been the chief British educational centre from which a knowledge of the English language and some acquaintance with British institutions and ideas has spread throughout China. If, in respect of funds for educational purposes, "we are a long way behind our American cousins" it seems to us that the complaint should be addressed not to the Government or the community of Hongkong but rather to the Imperial Government and the British public generally. It is not from local American communities in China that the funds are obtained for Rockefeller and Y.M.C.A. Institutes, or for the education of a constant succession of bright young Chinese in the schools and colleges of the United States. There was more method than madness in America's abandonment of her claim to a share in the Boxer indemnity on condition that China devoted the sum so renounced to defraying the cost of the education of Chinese youths in American schools and colleges. British education for Chinese is supported by no public funds other than those furnished by the Government of Hongkong, the Municipalities in the Treaty ports, and the British Missionary Societies wherever they have established themselves in China. We have never looked upon the education given to Chinese in the many schools of this Colony (and in recent years in the University) as "parochial." When it has been objected that though local taxes are fairly spent on the education of Chinese connected with the Colony others should be carefully excluded who come to Hongkong for that education alone and without any intention of making a lengthy settlement, the attitude of the Government has been (in the words of the present Director of Education) that "Chinese who have received a good English education and been impressed with the stamp of a Hongkong school are an asset sooner or later to be realised, whether they settle down in China as merchants or pass examinations and become members of the Chinese Civil Service." With the existence in the Colony of a University, which makes a very wide appeal, and also a Technical School, the education afforded by the Colony of Hongkong is less parochial to-day than ever it was.

But there is need, we think, for some organisation which shall keep in constant touch, as far as possible, with every boy who passes out of a British school, whether in Hongkong, Shanghai or any other place in China, not to mention the students who return from English Universities. Some scheme of educational propaganda is being prepared by the Associated British Chambers of Commerce and the China Association, and if the idea we have suggested does not already form a leading feature of the scheme we commend it to their consideration. A special organisation would be required to work it with the co-operation of all the authorities concerned in the education of Chinese in British schools. It may not be possible to establish "Rockefeller and Y.M.C.A. Institutes," but a practical scheme could be developed for keeping alive and cultivating the British sentiment and ideas implanted in the schools, by means of "Old Boys' associations" and by the circulation through them of suitable publications. We venture to say that it is more through want of some organisation of this kind to keep the light burning that we suffer by comparison than through a lack of scholastic facilities for Chinese.

The local collection on behalf of Earl Haig's Fund for ex-soldiers, organised by the St. George's Society of Hongkong, will remain open for another day or two.

The R.A. Association are holding a smoking concert in the R.A. Theatre, Victoria Barracks, at 9 p.m. on April 6th. All past and present members of the Royal Artillery are cordially invited. Advts.

In connection with the very successful effort made at Canton in aid of the London Hospital Fund, we are asked to mention that Nos. 7, 8, 19 and 23 drawn in the "Tombola" have not been claimed. The prizes for these may be obtained on application to Mrs. Mowbray-Jones, 76, Sharncliffe.

Mr. W. W. Ritchie, formerly Commissioner in Shanghai of the Chinese Postal Service, has been transferred to Harbin.

The iron sliding gate of Messrs. Komor & Komor's premises in Des Voeux Road was tampered with on Tuesday night by two men, said to have been dressed as sailors. Whether their object was burglary, or their conduct was due merely to a drunken prank, is not clear. They made off on being disturbed by a watchman, who says the men were Europeans.

Last week ten Chinese died from small-pox, five from influenza and three from cerebro-spinal fever. One non-fatal case of enteric fever (British), one small-pox, another of paratyphoid fever, and two of cerebro-spinal fever, all Chinese, were also reported. Eight cases of cerebro-spinal fever, of which one was fatal, were reported on Tuesday, also one case of enteric fever. All the cases were Chinese.

Major G. W. Oliver, of the Royal Swedish Engineers, Engineer-in-Chief to the Board of Conservancy Works of Kwangtung, in a Memorandum submitted to the Mayor of Canton City, has strongly advised "the planning of modern drainage all over the city, the scheme being worked out under expert advice, to be successively carried into operation when funds are available for constructive work."

Without a general plan, he says, partial efforts to improve the sanitary conditions will fail for lack of coherency.

A leading figure in the commercial as well as in the public and sporting life of the Far East will be removed to-day by the departure for Home on retirement of the Hon. Mr. John Johnstone, after upwards of twenty years spent in Hongkong and China with the "Princely house" of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., of which for some years past he has been the head. Mr. Johnstone has sat on the Municipal Council of Shanghai as well as on the Legislative Council of Hongkong while as a sportsman he has long had the reputation of being one of the best riders east of Suez. There are few men with wider interests in the East than the head of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. Mr. Johnstone enjoys the high respect and esteem of a very wide circle of friends and acquaintances, whose good wishes will go with him. Mr. and Mrs. Johnstone are leaving by the *Empress of Asia*.

We have received for publication copies of the following correspondence which has passed between the Constitutional Reform Association and the Government in preference to local Hospital administration:—

2, Queen's Building, Hongkong, January 20th, 1921.

Sir,—My Committee beg to point out to you the need of an additional Physician and Surgeon at the Government Civil Hospital.

At the present time, they understand, outside aid has to be called in to meet the demands made upon the hospital.

They would also like to suggest that an up-to-date let class X-rays be provided. It is a well-known fact that the present one (also the only one in a public hospital in Hongkong) is very unsatisfactory, and the results from it are exceedingly poor, so much so as to be almost worthless—I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) L. M. WHITE
(Hon. Secretary).

The Hon. Mr. C. Severn, C.M.G.,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, March 6th, 1921.

Sir,—With reference to your letter of the 20th January, I am directed to inform you that the Committee of the Constitutional Reform Association have been misinformed as to the necessity of calling in outside assistance at the Government Civil Hospital. The present staff of the hospital is sufficient.

The X-Ray apparatus has admittedly been unsatisfactory of late, but steps are being taken which are expected to remove any cause of complaint. I am, sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) S. B. McLEDDERY
(for Colonial Secretary).

The Hon. Secretary,
Constitutional Reform Association
of Hongkong,
2, Queen's Building

GOVERNMENT CIVIL HOSPITAL.

THE UNSATISFACTORY X-RAY APPARATUS.

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(for Colonial Secretary).

The Hon. Secretary,
Constitutional Reform Association
of Hongkong,
2, Queen's Building

THE TELEPHONE SERVICE.

THE COMPANY'S VIEWS.

Is the criticism which has been publicly made of the telephone service in the Colony really justified?

A letter from the Hon. Secretary of the Constitutional Reform Association which we published yesterday stated:—"The China and Japan Telephone Co. hold a monopoly in Hongkong, and it seems discreditable to a public utility concern that wrong numbers are constantly given and false calls made." Representations have repeatedly been made to the Company by individuals and others without any satisfactory results." Mr. Percy Smith, who called attention at the annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce last year "to the very unsatisfactory state of the telephone service in the Colony," re-iterated the complaint at the meeting of the Chamber on Tuesday, and the Chairman (the Hon. Mr. John Johnstone) "quite agreed" with Mr. Percy Smith's remarks. He further indicated that there was a prospect of the service being "improved."

Mr. H. S. Bennett, the Manager of the Telephone Company, when asked his views on the subject of these complaints by a representative of the *Daily Press* yesterday confessed to being surprised, not to say indignant, that they should be publicly made. He knew of no substantial reason for the complaint. He drew attention to the fact that in large type, occupying a whole page on the Telephone Directory, it is requested that "All complaints should be telephoned to the Clerk-in-charge, and confirmed in writing to the Manager." One might suppose from the complaints which have been publicly made that he received shoals of complaints from subscribers. As a matter of fact, Mr. Bennett said, he rarely received a complaint. Whenever he did, of course, it was promptly investigated and steps taken to remedy the trouble.

The Company's plant, Mr. Bennett explained, is working to the limit of its capacity. We gathered that the telephone is used more in Hongkong than in most cities of the world. The average number of calls on the Hongkong and Kowloon Exchanges is 33,800 a day. The average answering rate—that is the length of time elapsing between the moment of ringing and the reply of "Central," "Number, please," since January 1st had been 8.5 seconds in Hongkong. The approximate corresponding rate in New York—which is regarded as the best telephone city in the world—is 5 seconds. In London it is 6. The average number of calls per line per day in Hongkong is 14.7, which compares with 9 in New York.

Mr. Bennett mentioned that an American telephone expert, who was recently in the Colony volunteered to him the information that the service in Hongkong was much superior to that given in Shanghai.

THEATRE ROYAL.

PRODUCTION OF CHINESE MELODRAMA.

The theatre was crowded to its utmost capacity last night when Mr. R. H. Kotewall's melodrama, Uncle Kim, was presented in Chinese. The performance was in aid of the North China Famine Relief Fund and under the patronage of Lady Stubbs, Lady Kirkpatrick and Mrs. Bowden-Smith. There were many Europeans present. The first part of the programme, apparently, was intended for their delectation as it consisted of a vocal duet (Del Beigo's "In the Garden of my Heart") by Madame Lottie Gordon and Mrs. Florence Cameron, which was greatly appreciated, a song, Brahms' "Down Here," sung with effect by Miss Nellie Williams, another song from Del Beigo ("The Waking of Spring") by Madame Lottie Gordon, one (C. Arndel's "A Prayer") by Mrs. Florence Cameron, besides two monologues contributed by Madame Gordon. It was, however, Mr. G. D'Aquino who made the strongest appeal to the cosmopolitan gathering with Leconte de Lisle's "Matinata." The Chinese play came next. It was a strange farce for the Europeans, but the story was interesting, and on a whole little of the difficulty in following it closely with the aid of the synopsis of the play in English given in the programme. The North China Famine Relief Fund will have a substantial sum as a result of the efforts of those who organised the performance, particularly Mr. R. H. Kotewall, who not only was the author but also the producer of the play. The pupils of St. Paul's Girls' School who took part in the play acquitted themselves with great credit, and have reason to be proud of their achievement.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BOMB EXPLOSION IN CHICAGO.

TEN KILLED; MANY INJURED.

LONDON, March 30th.

A New York telegram states that 10 persons were killed and many seriously injured by the explosion of a bomb in the so-called "Bloody Nineteenth Ward," the Italian quarter, in Chicago, where many Irish also reside and where recently many political faction fights have taken place.

NEW AIRSHIP.

DUTCH INVENTOR'S CLAIMS.

LONDON, March 30th.

According to the *Times* aeronautical correspondent, a Dutch airman, A. Boerner, has invented a new type of airship, which, it is claimed, eliminates the danger of explosion, and also does not need ballast and is not subject to loss of gas. The hydrogen in the envelope is separated from the atmosphere by a wall of nitrogen, which, it is claimed, will extinguish flames if the outer envelope catches fire.

The airship is 950 feet long, of 6,400 horse-power, and with a speed of 72 miles an hour. On half its power it will carry 300 passengers.

PASSING OF WAR-TIME MINISTRIES.

EFFECT OF DECONTROL ON COAL INDUSTRY.

LONDON, March 30th.

Three of the most prominent Departments in the nation's most anxious days of the war, namely, the Ministries of Food, of Shipping and of Munitions, cease to exist after to-morrow.

Their colossal activities necessitated a prolonged period of winding up. Henceforth practically the only remaining control will be over railways, which terminates in August.

The miners' crisis, occasioned by decontrol, does not show signs of improvement. Men and owners in some districts are discussing the question of retaining a few essential men in the pits in the event of a stoppage on Friday.

Hope at present centres in Sir Robert Horne's invitation to the miners' executive to meet him to-day to discuss the matter before taking irrevocable steps.

SHIPYARD JOINERS' STRIKE.

NO PROSPECT OF SETTLEMENT.

LONDON, March 30th.

There is still no promise of a settlement of the joiners' strike in shipyards, which began in November. A number of shipowners being no longer able to postpone repairs are getting work done abroad. Ten large liners, including Cunarders and White Stars, are being repaired on the Continent, while an order to export a Chinese contract at Yarrow, having cabin work on three steamers, has gone to Shanghai. Several ex-German liners, recently purchased, are running without any alterations being made; the notices and inscriptions on the decks and cabins are still in German.

GERMAN COAL SALES.

BERLIN'S NOTE OF PROTEST.

BERLIN, March 30th.

A German Note to the Allies protesting against their selling to other countries coal supplied by Germany at "enormous trouble" for reparations purposes, without the German Government sharing in the profit of the sales, and says that the sales are most extensive, notably those to Holland.

MR. ESMONDE.

YAMBOURV, March 30th.

Mr. Esmonde, who was not allowed to land in Australia, is due here to-day and will not be permitted to land. He will probably be sent to Seattle.

NO NAVAL CENSORSHIP.

WASHINGTON, March 30th.

The Navy Department announces the removal of all censorship on the naval wireless station.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE IRISH TROUBLE.

DUBLIN CASTLE OFFICIAL SHOT DEAD.

LONDON, March 29th.

Four armed men shot and killed a Dublin Castle official, Captain Lees, outside his hotel, in Dublin, at 10 o'clock this morning.

LATER.

The official shot in Dublin was Captain Cecil Lees, formerly of the Chinese Labour Corps and a son of an ex-British Consul in France. Five shots were fired as he left the hotel for the Castle. He was killed instantaneously. The assassins escaped through the side streets.

MALLOW COURT OF ENQUIRY FINDINGS.

A White Paper has been issued regarding the report of the Mallow Court of Enquiry into the shooting of railwaymen, which finds that it was not the necessary custom for railwaymen off duty to remain in Mallow station after curfew hours; that the railwaymen who were taken to the barracks were not beaten or inhumanly treated or in any way abused, nor were they told to run and then fired upon when released from their cells; that a party of railwaymen was not fired upon when leaving the railway station for the barracks; and finally that the remainder of the allegations made in the House of Commons were not substantiated by evidence. The report mentions that the President of the Court, Colonel Cumming, was killed by rebels on March 5th, and that the remaining members of the Court heard the evidence of fifty-six witnesses.

POLES ATTACK BRITISH TROOPS.

MERELY EBULLIENCE OF FEELING OF DISAPPOINTMENT.

LONDON, March 29th.

As regards the attack on British troops in Upper Silesia, Reuter understands the facts are that a band of Poles on March 28th bombed a lorry conveying British troops. There were no serious casualties. The attack has no political significance, and it was merely due to an unreasonable anti-foreign feeling among Poles, owing to disappointment at the result of the plebiscite.

POLES PERPETRATE ANOTHER OUTRAGE.

PARIS, March 29th.

A message from Oppeln reports another outrage in Silesia. A motor-car belonging to the Inter-Allied Commission smashed into wire stretched in the roadway and was wrecked against a tree. The French chauffeur was killed, and two French officials were injured.

The members of the Commission continue to receive numbers of threatening letters.

VARSITY BOAT RACE.

WEATHER AND THE PROSPECTS.

LONDON, March 29th.

The weather, which has become cold, wet and stormy, may be a decisive factor in the boat race, which promises to be one of the closest in recent years.

Cambridge still start favourites, but the odds are fractional as compared with those laid when the crews first appeared at Putney.

Oxford improved on every outing. While Cambridge retain supremacy in style, Oxford showed staying power, forecasting a thrilling finish.

DISARMAMENT PROBLEM.

STEPS TAKEN BY UNITED STATES.

LONDON, March 29th.

With reference to reports from New York it is authoritatively stated in London that nothing is known as regards the alleged steps on the part of the United States to approach the British Government informally on the question of disarmament.

DEATH OF FAMOUS AMERICAN NATURALIST.

NEW YORK, March 29th.

The naturalist Mr. John K. Burroughs, died suddenly in a train at Ohio while on his way home to West Park, New York.

COMMUNIST OUTBREAK IN GERMANY.

SUCCESS OF POLICE MEASURES.

BERLIN, March 29th.

The communist outbreak which was already dying down was finished to-day, when Government troops surrounded the big nitrogen plant at Leuna, near Halle, which the Communists had made their headquarters, and forced the insurgents to surrender. One thousand were taken prisoners. Large supplies of arms and ammunition were recovered.

The Reichswehr, whose numbers in Berlin were greatly augmented yesterday, are now stamping out the embers of revolt, notably in Leipzig, the Rhineland, and Westphalia. A state of siege has been declared in the districts of Muenster, Arnberg and the unoccupied part of Dusseldorf. The Entente have restored arms to the police in the occupied portion of Dusseldorf, in order to repulse any Communist attack which might take place. Fifty casualties were reported in fights between the police and the Reds at Essen, yesterday.

ROUNDING UP REBELS.

BERLIN, March 30th.

The authorities are busily rounding up the defeated rebels. At present, 1,400 have been taken prisoner in Central Germany.

EMPEROR KARL'S COUP.

RETURNS TO BUDAPEST IN DISGUISE.

LONDON, March 30th.

The greatest astonishment has been caused by the sudden arrival of the Austrian Emperor Karl in Hungary. It is rumoured that he intends to assume the Crown.

Well-informed Paris and Rome correspondents are inclined to discredit the reports, but details of the journey are given both from Vienna and from Budapest, showing that Karl disguised himself as the Austro-Hungarian frontier on Saturday. The Hungarian Premier Teleki, who was summoned, urged on the Emperor "not to carry out his intentions."

Karl, however, proceeded to Budapest, and saw the Regent, Admiral Horthy, who advised him to return to Switzerland. Karl declined to leave the country, and is at present staying at Steinmanner.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

NO DISCUSSION ON IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

LONDON, March 29th.

Reuter's enquiries in authoritative circles dispose completely of the suggestion that the question of Imperial Federation will be discussed at the June Conference of the Dominions' Prime Ministers. It appears to be fully recognised that even if a definite constitution of the Empire found favour in Great Britain (which is in no way certain), the opposition to it in the Dominions will be such as to rule out even the hint of a concrete proposal. The agenda of the conference, as far as Great Britain is concerned, will mainly consist of items previously enabled, although there is no doubt that arrangements for the so-called constitution of the conference in 1922—such as the venue, date, personnel, etc., will also be discussed.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT'S MERCHANTMEN.

SUCCESS OF SCHEME.

OTTAWA, March 30th.

The Government's fleet of 47 merchantmen is being increased on April 1st by 10, of whom seven will be oil-burners. The cost of construction is hundred dollars per ton net. The earnings last year amounted to 2½ per cent., which is regarded as satisfactory in view of the abnormal conditions.

GREAT GREEK VICTORY.

HEAVY TURKISH LOSSES.

SAYANAS, March 29th.

It is reported that the Greeks took 1,700 prisoners at Afium Karahissar. The losses on both sides were heavy.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

BIG TIN FIND IN JOHORE.

SINGAPORE, March 29th.

The firm of Messrs. Sims, Darby & Co. report the discovery of tin in Johore and claim that the find is more valuable than any hitherto made in Malaya.

CHINESE CONSORTIUM AND NEW U.S. ADMINISTRATION.

WASHINGTON, March 30th.

Mr. Hughes, Secretary of State, has informed Messrs. J. P. Morgan and Company that the Government approves of the principle embraced in the Chinese banking consortium.

NEW ZEALAND OPINION REGARDING JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

LONDON, March 30th.

Sir James Allen, the New Zealand High Commissioner, interviewed, saw no reason for uneasiness as regards the Imperial Conference in June, because it was never contemplated that it would raise the question of a political union with the United Kingdom or a scheme of Imperial Federation, which had already been disposed of, but there was no harm, and much good would result, in discussing the common interests of the Empire, notably defence. He thought New Zealand opinion favoured the continuance of the Japanese Alliance, though the Japanese shipbuilding programme was not regarded favourably, since it appeared that it was intended to support an aggressive policy.

CROWN PRINCE OF JAPAN.

LONDON, March 30th.

The Naval Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth announces that the Crown Prince of Japan is due at Spithead on May 7th in the Japanese warships *Katori* and *Kashima*. Arrangements are being made for his reception, and also for a programme of entertainments for the crews of the two vessels, which will remain in Portsmouth during the Prince's visit.

ACTIVITIES OF GERMAN SOUTH SEA COMPANIES.

LONDON, March 29th.

A Berlin telegram states that the former German South Sea commercial undertakings are preparing to resume activity on a great scale. The plans comprise fusions, increases of capital and invocations of American help.

A fusion has already been formed between two leading concerns, the Jaluit Company of Hamburg and the German Trade and Plantations Company of South Sea Islands, which formed a new company called the Trade and Colonization Company, Limited, behind which stand big banks and several important merchants of the Hanseatic Cities.

The Jaluit Company formerly operated in the Marshall and the Caroline Islands, and had valuable phosphate rights in Nauru. The Trade and Plantations Company operated in Samoa.

AMERICAN WIRELESS STATION AT SHANGHAI.

WASHINGTON, March 29th.

The Department of Commerce announces that work is shortly to be commenced on the erection of a wireless station at Shanghai under agreement between the Chinese Government and the American Federal Telegraph Company. It is anticipated that it will be completed in eighteen months, and enable direct wireless communication across the Pacific without relay stations. It is also proposed to establish stations at Peking, Harbin and Canton.

FICTION ABOUT ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

LONDON, March 29th.

Reuter learns that reports regarding the development of the Anglo-Japanese alliance into a treaty are quite baseless. The question has not yet been formally raised between Great Britain and Japan. The statement that a new draft of the treaty, with certain modifications, has been drawn up is pure fiction. Japan, as well as Great Britain, realises the necessity of certain modifications in view of the requirements of the League of Nations, but the main fact is that the Dominions have the fullest right to be considered, and it is perfectly well known that nothing whatever will be done until the meeting of the Imperial Conference in June.

TRADE WITH RUSSIA.

STOCKHOLM MERCHANTS LAUNCH SCHEME.

STOCKHOLM, March 29th.

The biggest export concerns and some leading banks have formed an organisation, capitalised at a milliard kronor, with the object of opening financial and commercial relations with the Soviet Union.

CARPENTIER FIGHT STORY.

RESULT OF ENQUIRY.

LONDON, March 29th.

The New York newspaper story of Mr. Solly Joel endeavouring to finance a fight between Dempsey and Carpentier proves a hoax. Mr. Jack Joel informs Reuter that the report is baseless.

MR. GANDHI AND THE AGITATIONS IN INDIA.

FANATIC AND IDEALIST.

[BY PERCEVAL LONDON.]

Yesterday I spent a long time in the frankest conversation with Mr. Gandhi, and at length succeeded in forming a complete, though almost incredible, estimate of his attitude to the campaign to which he has devoted every faculty and every moment of his life. "No one understands Mr. Gandhi's crusade," said a sage man to me in Bombay, "who does not know Mr. Gandhi." What I have to say, therefore, may probably seem impossible to those who have never met this amazing and dangerous man, who in solitude bestrides the field of Indian sedition like a colossus. In truth he is alone. He does not seem to need lieutenants or councillors, who embarras him with their practical suggestions as much as Mr. Gandhi bewilders them by his pure Utopianism. Whether they remain or desert him makes no difference; his appeal is to the lowest of the population, and his strength lies precisely in the fact that his teaching is a visionary reconstruction of the Golden Age based upon universal loving-kindness. He preaches to the heart and despises the head. And, therefore, he has no parallel in the world to-day, either in the semi-divine character of his influence or in the magnitude of the disaster which will attend his success.

Seated on the floor in a small, barely furnished room, I found the mahatma, dead in rough, white homespun. He turned up to me with a smile of welcome, the typical head of the Idealist; the skull well formed and finely modelled; the face narrowing to the pointed chin. His eyes are deep, kindly, and entirely sane; his hair is graying a little over the forehead. He speaks gently and well, and in his voice is a note of detachment which lends uncanny force to the strange doctrines that he has given up his life to teach. One could not imagine him ruffled, hasty, or resentful; not the least part of the moral supremacy in his crusade is his universally-known willingness to turn the other cheek to the smiter. From it must be realised that consciously his teaching has been influenced by that of Christ, for whom his admiration has long been the almost dominating feature of his spiritual life, and probably the external character of his daily activity has been modelled also upon Him. He made a curious observation during our conversation, which throws some light upon his interpretation of the Galilean Teacher. In answer to a remark of mine that Christ strictly abstained from interfering in politics, Mr. Gandhi answered, "I do not think so; but, if you are right, the less Christ in that was He."

AN IDEAL WORLD.

The achievement of an ideal world built upon selflessness and governed by loving-kindness alone, which has proved too much for the Christian nations, seems to Mr. Gandhi a self-evident possibility. The danger, the very real danger, of the man lies in the fact that his belief is exactly that best calculated to appeal to the Oriental, and most certain, if adopted, to lead in India to internecine bloodshed and disintegration and should our long patience become exhausted—to Indian servitude to some other Power more virulent than ourselves to keep the sabre rattling in its sheath. It is precisely his idealism which makes him the worst enemy of his own people.

Courteous, implacable, and refined, Mr. Gandhi explained to me the faith that was in him, and as he did so my hopes of an understanding between him and the English grew less and less. The hated civilisation and rule of England must go. I suggested the unprotected state of India should our work come to an end.

"If India has sufficient unity to expel the British, she can also protect herself against foreign aggression; universal love and soul force will keep our shores inviolate. It is by making armaments that war is made."

"But what of the religious antagonism between Hindu and Moslem?"

"No trouble will come."

I thought of the transfused face of a certain distinguished Moslem follower of Mr. Gandhi, in the Punjab, and his eager anticipation of the day when the "cont" would be clear, and Islam would crush Hindu opposition and re-establish India as the Sovereign Moslem State—and I renewed the question:

"If trouble should ensue I shall be ready to accept it. If even all India were submerged in the struggle it would only be a proof that India was evil, and it would be for the best."

His attitude not unnaturally made me ask what he thought about Lenin. He said that he did not know enough about Lenin; but in any case he would prefer Bolshevism to British rule. Unless what has been said before is borne in mind, this answer might seem to justify much that has been charged against Mr. Gandhi, but I am convinced that idealism uncontrolled, and now uncontrollable, is at the root of every extravagant view emanated by Mr. Gandhi. We agreed that Western and Eastern standards were irreconcilable, but I was of the opinion that he could find no good in Englishmen and English civilisation. He was not against individual Englishmen and English civilisation. He said admitted that several Englishmen had shown a willingness to work unselfishly for India, and instanced Bradlaugh, Jardine, Wedderburn, and Montagu.

He said that he did not believe in, and added, with a smile, that much was alleged of him that he had never said. Courteous and refined he remained to the end, but implacable he remained also, and he could only sum up my impression of my visit in the conviction that a pure idealist, whom the people of India revered as a god, must, through the very qualities which had enthroned him, and by delivering them over to bloodshed and misery—Daily Telegraph.

BRITISH RAILWAYS' CLAIMS. COMMITTEE'S ADVERSE REPORT.

If the recommendations of Lord Colwyn's Committee on the railway agreements are adopted, the amount of compensation payable by the Government to the companies will fall far short of their claims. In their report, the Committee comment on the lack of precision in the terms of the compact with the railways, and assert that constructions are now being put on the agreements which are inequitable. An arrangement which began as a temporary control of traffic for purely military purposes, with compensation, under the Regulation of the Forces Act, 1871, for purely military acts, has developed into a comprehensive financial transaction covering the whole area of railway administration. Further, owing to the prolongation of control, the companies have been protected (in beyond the direct consequences of the war, and railway shareholders have been spared losses suffered by those interested in other public utility undertakings.

It is estimated that the companies' outstanding claims amount to about £150,000,000, made up as follows:—
Arrears of maintenance... £20,000,000
Abnormal wear and tear... 40,000,000
Replacement of stores... 20,000,000
Total... £150,000,000

While unable to frame a reliable estimate, the Committee anticipate that should their recommendations be accepted, the amounts payable to the companies will be reduced to "an insignificant figure." Briefly, they propose:—

1.—That charges for maintenance in excess of the 1913 quantum should not be allowed, and that the companies to which payments in respect of such excess charges have already been made should refund the amount of the excess.

2.—That any company claiming to have incurred expenditure on making good abnormal wear and tear properly chargeable to Government account should substantiate its claim in accordance with prescribed conditions.

3.—That current payments on account of arrears of maintenance other than proper renewals provisions should be discontinued.

4.—That the companies should utilise the funds already paid to them in defraying the whole cost of overhauling deferred work, before receiving further payments on account of the additional cost of arrears overhauling.

5.—That, except in special cases, no payments should be made in respect of arrears of maintenance outstanding at the end of the period of control.

6.—That companies should not enjoy revenue below the line, in addition to the guaranteed net receipts, from assets that were revenue producing in the standard period, and have since been realised.

7.—That the agreement as to replacement of stores should be reviewed. There is no justification for the arrangement that the companies should be recompensed the increased cost of the stores held by them at the end of control by an Exchequer subsidy.

Asked why, then, he opposed the reforms, he said that the justice they intended had been whittled away by those to whom their application had been entrusted. He would not admit that he could have carried on his campaign inside the Chambers by sending deputies—a remark which gives food for thought. Either he believes that the intense centralisation of the non-co-operative movement would be destroyed thereby, or he wishes as yet to avoid a definite issue between himself and the moderates. In any case his famous justification of his use of such bad products of British civilisation as railways and post offices, on the ground of helping the cause, should apply here also. His policy in this matter suggests weakness in political organisation.

His bitterness against modern civilisation is at once the strength and weakness of his campaign. Presented as the protest of Hinduism against the Black Age in which we are now living, it makes a direct appeal to the country districts, whose antagonism to the large towns is one of the disregarded factors in the present Indian situation. He frankly admitted that in two matters sanitation and organisation, he admired British methods, but he did not seem to realise that the latter covered almost the whole ground of our administration of India. Similar inconsistencies between Western and Eastern standpoints account for much in Mr. Gandhi's teaching, but he seems to forget that India has already attempted something like his Utopia and found it impractical. Listening to Mr. Gandhi one was again and again reminded of the beautiful vision of a world of selfless kindness that Ghandi inculcated twenty years ago, a vision which has left human nature unchanged.

Coming to essentials, I asked him directly whether he did not see that his campaign of non-violence as he conducted it must inevitably result in violence, for which he must be held responsible.

"There will be no trouble unless the Englishmen begin it." This was so like the German contention that France began hostilities that I asked him if he had said that he believed that the Government at Bihar had recently provoked violence. He said he did not believe it, and added, with a smile, that much was alleged of him that he had never said. Courteous and refined he remained to the end, but implacable he remained also, and he could only sum up my impression of my visit in the conviction that a pure idealist, whom the people of India revered as a god, must, through the very qualities which had enthroned him, and by delivering them over to bloodshed and misery—Daily Telegraph.

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KASHIMA MARU (omitting Manila) ... Wednesday, 20th Apr., at 11 a.m.

SUWA MARU ... Friday, 6th May, at 11 a.m.

FUSHIMI MARU (omitting Manila) ... Tuesday, 31st May, at 11 a.m.

KATORI MARU ... Friday, 17th June, at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said and Marseilles.

SADO MARU ... Monday, 4th Apr., at 11 a.m.

KITANO MARU ... Friday, 15th Apr., at 11 a.m.

INABA MARU ... Friday, 29th Apr., at 11 a.m.

KAKO MARU ... Friday, 13th May, at 11 a.m.

HAMBURG, AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ROTTERDAM.

LIVERPOOL & MARSEILLES via Suez.

MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday, Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

NIKKO MARU ... Tuesday, 19th Apr., at 11 a.m.

AKI MARU ... Tuesday, 17th May, at 11 a.m.

TANGO MARU ... Tuesday, 21st June, at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK via Suez.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via CAPE.

KAWACHI MARU (sailing from Singapore) ... Wednesday, 11th May.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

WAKASA MARU ... Friday, 22nd April.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

TOTTORI MARU ... Wednesday, 6th April.

RANGON MARU ... Sunday, 17th April.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

AKI MARU ... Tuesday, 11th Apr., at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

KAKO MARU ... Thursday, 31st Mar., at 11 a.m.

KAMAKURA MARU ... Tuesday, 13th April.

DAKAR MARU ... Wednesday, 13th April.

IYO MARU ... Friday, 15th Apr., at 11 a.m.

ATSUTA MARU ... Thursday, 28th Apr., at 11 a.m.

For further information apply to:- NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

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"GERMANY CAN PAY."

PRIME MINISTER ON WAR REPARATIONS.

The Prime Minister received the freedom of the city of Birmingham on February 28th.

The Prime Minister, replying to the honour conferred upon him, made an important speech, in the course of which he said:-

The first essential for the restoration of the world to a healthy state of things is the restoration of real peace—(cheers)—the re-creation of an atmosphere of peace, of an attitude of peaceable frame of mind, the restoration of real neighbourliness among the nations. The first condition of that is the peace treaties must be respected. (Cheers.) We entered into the war because a treaty was broken. Now it is over we mean to see that treaties are observed. (Cheers.)

Unless it is recognised that treaties must stand, you will have nothing but a constant state of unrest in Europe. A challenged treaty is a war in suspense. The Allies must be able to adapt the conditions of the Treaty to any new circumstances that may arise, and circumstances which could not have been foreseen at the time the Treaty was signed. We have shown the utmost readiness to meet such conditions, but the Treaty must stand. (Cheers.) There are notably two conditions that it is essential shall be respected by Germany. The first is the stipulation of the Treaty of Versailles with regard to disarmament. There can be no peace without disarmament. (Hear, hear.) It is those gigantic armies, increasing their efficiency year by year, swelling in numbers and adding to the terrible equipment of slaughter generation by generation, and year by year, that has precipitated the world into this horrible conflict. It is the first condition of peace that the machine must be broken up, broken and repaired, not merely broken up, but broken up beyond repair. (Cheers.)

I have knowledge, on behalf of the British Government, that since the Armistice Germany has made very great progress towards disarmament. I will give you a few figures of what she has to surrender, and these figures will give you some notion of what a terrible machine she possessed, and you can guess whether it was built up for a good purpose. She has surrendered since the war in cannon, great and small—I will give you round figures—31,000, 10,000 trench mortars, 10,000 machine-guns, 10,000 light and heavy machine-guns, 10,000 big guns, and even 1915 we had only a few score big guns. There are thousands and thousands of the biggest guns ever forged here surrendered, broken, smashed. I remember that we had about 100,000 shells. I think we had 60,000 in reserve in June, 1915. Germany has surrendered since the Armistice 33,000,000 shells. In the case of machine-guns, I remember that we had, I think it was, two or three hundred. Germany has surrendered 70,000. She surrendered 2,000,000 rifles and 411,000,000 cartridges, so that she has surrendered by far the greater part of her equipment. When we left Spa she had still got thousands of guns and a very large number of conver-

Since Spa, after a period of conversion, Germany has accelerated the process of surrender, but she has still got too many. The process must be completed. She has got large numbers of men trained to the use of arms forming irregular combinations throughout the country. Her excuse is, and there is something to be said for it, that she has had something like a revolution in her own country, and that she cannot leave the population completely without protection. We are willing to make allowances for that, but you do not want hundreds of thousands of armed men for that purpose, and therefore, the Allies decided that Germany should be compelled by July to conform more speedily with the Treaty of Versailles in respect of the machinery for the turning out of cannon, because we do not want any more trouble from that quarter.

Now I come to reparations. Before the last election I ventured to lay down principles, which I thought were sound ones, upon which a demand for reparations should be framed. I am just going to give you a summary of those principles because there are so many garbled extracts circulated. I am afraid, that I think it is essential I should just remind you of the three principles laid down by the Government before the last election. What were they? The first was this—that Germany was morally bound to pay for all the damage inflicted by her wanton acts; that by every principle of jurisprudence in every civilised community in the world a country is responsible for its own individual; is responsible for its own acts. That is a principle that nations cannot get away from; that they ought to be just as responsible as an individual for any damage which they inflict upon their neighbours. Then comes the second principle which I laid down. It is a principle, not merely of law, but of common sense—that does not always mean the same thing. It is that you can only recover from a debtor what he is capable of paying. You cannot get more out of him than he has got, and every wise solicitor advising a client, when he finds a client is making a claim which is considerably larger than the debtor is capable of paying, says to him, "Well, you had better get out of him as much as you can. If you wind him up you will have all the cost of liquidation, all the worry. You will have all the loss of time, and therefore, you had better take what you can get." And then comes the question of how much you can get, and a wise solicitor at once says, "You had better see an accountant and a valuer," and he'll once consult experts as to what the debtor is capable of paying, and having received his report, makes up his mind, and says, "That, in my judgment, is all you can get, and I would not worry about any more." That was the second principle I laid down on behalf of the Government.

These are the principles which have, I think, been accepted by all the Allies, and at Bristol I emphasised these three principles. When we shall go into conference with our Allies we shall consider what Germany ought to pay, what she could pay, and how best she could pay without doing harm to the Allies. We came to certain conclusions, and last week we put forward our bill—(laughter)—and Germany does not like it. (Renewed laughter.) There is one advantage in the way in which that bill has been framed. It is scaled according to German prosperity. If Germany is not prosperous she cannot pay. If Germany is prosperous she can pay, and she must pay—(cheers)—and the bill presented last week is on a scale which varies according to the prosperity of Germany, especially in reference to exports, and after all, only through exports can she pay, because that is wealth that is sold outside the country, and therefore, you are able to transfer the value to the countries that receive a share of the indemnity. We have started at a comparatively low figure. Why? Because we realise Germany undoubtedly has great difficulties at the present moment. She has lost her colonies, all. (Cheers.) She has lost Alsace-Lorraine, which was a considerable source of wealth. She has had generally taken away from her one great confidant, the Saar Valley. It has not yet been decided whether a second and even richer coalfield—that of Silesia—shall be taken away from her. That depends upon the people of Silesia. Her mercantile marine has gone, and the country is undoubtedly very demoralised, and they have not yet pulled themselves together. Therefore, we recognise her difficulties, and we say under present conditions Germany can only pay the minimum, and we start there, but we say it is a great people, an intelligent people, an industrious people, and once you get their minds away from war on to peace it will become a prosperous people. And having inflicted this damage they can pay, and must pay. (Cheers.) Germany can pay if she means to. She has not yet taxed herself to the level—(loud cheers.) of Great Britain or France. It is intolerable that the country that inflicted the damage, and that whilst it was inflicting the damage was escaping the damage itself, should escape with a lighter burden, less taxation, than the two countries that were the victims of this wanton attack. And we cannot allow it. (Loud cheers.)

We cannot allow it. (The rest of the sentence was lost in the uproarious cheers with which this part of the speech was greeted.)

GERMAN SOCIALISTS.

There are some who say that it was the old regime that was responsible for all that. That is not so. The whole German people were behind it, even the Socialists. The Socialists of Germany, who pretended to be a bulwark of peace, supported every proposal, in aid of the invasion of Belgium. The only one amongst them that protested was thrown into prison and afterwards assassinated. The German people were solid behind that enterprise in 1914, and if they and won would have gladly shared the booty. Therefore, the German nation is responsible morally by that and legally by its treaties. The burden imposed is not an extravagant one. For the first two years it is not equal to the annual pension bill of France or Great Britain alone. For the first two years—afterwards it increases—but that is in proportion to the increased prosperity of Germany. It is not a question of imposing economic slavery upon the workmen of Germany. It is simply a proposal that the workmen of Germany who supported the war, should take their share of paying the damage for the wrong which they approved of and which they are inflicting on the workmen of other countries at this present moment.

SHARING THE SWEET.

The people are only anxious that the sword should remain sheathed. There is nothing to induce the Allied peoples to take strong action except the feeling that you have the same Germany to deal with, led by the same people, animated by the same purpose, waiting each time to achieve the same end as in 1914—and the Treaty which has been signed is intended to deal with that. The Allies have the same just cause as ever. They will proceed in the spirit of justice and moderation, and they are as united as ever in their purpose. (Cheers.)

The capacity to pay was the second principle. What was the third? This is most important, and it is one which is not realised sufficiently, that Germany must not be allowed to pay in a way which would inflict greater damage upon the country receiving the payment than not to pay at all. For instance, Germany could pay in cheap goods, but what good would that be to us; it would throw hundreds of thousands of workmen out of work here, in France, in Italy, in America, and every country receiving the indemnity. Therefore, it was the essential condition Germany should not be allowed to pay in such a manner as would inflict greater injury on the country than even not receiving an indemnity. There is a great difference, and this I tried to impress upon my French fellow countrymen in Paris. There is a great difference between paying the debt inside a country and paying it across the frontier. Nobody has had to face that worry like my friend the Chancellor of the Exchequer. When he has got to pay in America it is a problem which presents the greatest difficulty. There are no use saying you have railways in Germany, you have forests in Germany, you have mines in Germany. You cannot transfer these across the German Ocean and plant them here. If you did we should probably not want them. (Laughter.) But the problem of exchange is great. Germany for the moment can pay considerable sums inside her own country, but the moment she tries paying inside another country there are always the problems of exchange. That is one of the difficulties which has baffled experts when they came to consider this problem of indemnity.

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ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO. LTD.

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

LONDON, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG

S.S. "KIOTO" ... 16th April

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
General Agent.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

For	Steamer	To Sail
SHANGHAI	FOOCHOW	On 31st March, Noon.
SHANGHAI	"BOOCHOW"	On 31st March, Noon.
AMOI, MANILA, CEBU & LORON	"TAMING"	On 31st March, 4 p.m.
HOIHOW, PAKHOI & HONGKONG	"KAIPOH"	On 1st April, 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI & TRINGTAI	"SUIYANG"	On 2nd April, Noon.
SWATOW and SINGAPORE	"CHANGCHOW"	On 3rd April, 11 A.M.
SWATOW, CANTON, SHANGHAI	"KUICHOW"	On 4th April, 4 p.m.
SWATOW and HONGKONG	"KANGHOU"	On 5th April, 10 A.M.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & FUKOW	"SECHOHOU"	On 6th April, Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 7th April, Noon.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGER, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon, accommodation. Amidships. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State Cabin. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly), Tientsin (weekly), taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China, Korea. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers, having good accommodation for First-Class Passenger Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOI & FOOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

"HAICHING" ... 1st April, 10 A.M.
"HAICHING" ... 1st April, 10 A.M.
"HAICHING" ... 1st April, 10 A.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LARSEN & CO.,
General Manager.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	Steamer & Displacement	Sailing Date
SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN & YOKOHAMA	"AMAZON" ... 11,000	On or about 5th April
	"ANDRE LEBON" ... 20,000	On or about 27th April

MARSHALLS, SINGAPORE, CANTON, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, PORT SAID.	"CHILI" ... 10,000	On or about 18th April
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ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

H. RODENFUSHER,
Agent, Agents,
Queen's Building.

P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA.

APCAR AND EASTERN &

AUSTRALIAN LINES

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, ORISSA, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES,

MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA INCLUDING

NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,

EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"NANKIN"	7,000	4th Apr.	Manila, London & Antwerp
"DUNERA"	5,414	17th Apr.	Spain, Colombo, & Bombay
"KHYBER"	9,000	15th Apr.	Manila, London & Antwerp
"SOUTHAM"	7,000	28th Apr.	Manila, London & Antwerp
"DITWANA"	6,400	28th Apr.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"NAGOYA"	7,000	13th May	Manila, London & Antwerp
"FLANDERS"	7,300	10th June	do.
"DELTA"	8,000	24th June	do.

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"GREGORY APCAR" ... 4th Apr. ... Calcutta via Spore, Pang & Poon

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"EASTERN"	4,000	6th April	Sandakan, Thursday Island
"KANOWNA"	7,000	2nd May	Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"SOUTHAM"	6,000	1st Apr. 10 A.M.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"DUNERA"	5,400	6th Apr.	Shanghai only
"NAGOYA"	7,000	11th Apr.	Shanghai & Japan
"KANOWNA"	7,000	16th Apr.	Japan direct

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Tickets Interchangeable.
1st Saloon Passengers may travel by P. & O. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in Port of the section of S. P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.
Parcels measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or orders. Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors. Messrs. GORDON & DOUGLAS, 21-10 A.M. on MONDAY and THURSDAY. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbills, etc., apply to:
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"BURMA MARU" ... Monday, 18th April.

BUENOS AIRES—RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS.

DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE, PASSENGER SERVICE.

"MEXICO MARU" (Onitting Mauritius) ... Thursday, 14th April.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service to Singapore.

"KARABO MARU" ... Thursday, 7th April.

"INDUS MARU" ... Sunday, 10th April.

SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular monthly service.

"KISHU MARU" ... Sunday, 2nd April.

"KANTO MARU" ... Sunday, 2nd April.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service, taking cargo, to New Zealand and Victoria.

"VICTORIA MARU" ... Sunday, 2nd April.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—Via Shanghai and Japan—Regular fortnightly passenger service, touching at intermediate ports in Japan, taking cargo, to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

"ARABIA MARU" ... Monday, 11th April.

NEW YORK—Regular monthly service via Japan, Port, San Francisco, Panama and Colon Ports.

NEW ORLEANS LINE—ONE STEAMER ... Middle of April.

JAPAN PORTS—Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.

"SOURABAYA MARU" ... Thursday, 31st March.

"ANDES MARU" ... Sunday, 2nd April.

HONGKONG, SWATOW, AMOI—These steamers have excellent accommodation for passengers and will arrive and depart from the O.S.K. Wharf in the Harbour Office.

"KALIO MARU" ... Sunday, 2nd April.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOI.

"BORHU MARU" ... Thursday, 7th April.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YAHARA, Manager, No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. Nos. 744 & 745.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamer	Arr. Hongkong from Australia	Dep. Hongkong for Australia
"CHANGSHA"	20th April	30th April

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, carrying a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State Rooms. A fully qualified Doctor is carried. Sailing Dates, Cargo, etc., subject to alteration. For Freight and Passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.



Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers

PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE.

For MANILA ... Sailing May 3rd.

For VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE, WASH.

(Calling at Shanghai & Japan Ports).

S.S. "WENATCHEE" ... Sailing May 14th.

S.S. "KEYSTONE STATE" ... Sailing July 5th.

S.S. "WENATCHEE" ... Sailing July 24th.

S.S. "KEYSTONE STATE" ... Sailing Sept. 17th.

Information regarding rates, accommodation, etc., apply to

THE ADMIRAL LINE

Telephones 2477 & 2478. 5th Floor, Hotel Manions. (492)



Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA & VANCOUVER.

(Calling at Shanghai, Dalen and Japan Ports)

"CROSSKEYS" ... Freight Only, About April 31st.

"CROSSKEYS" ... For MANILA ... April 9th.

For PORTLAND, DORSET, ... (Calling at Kobe and Yokohama).

"MONTAGUE" ... Freight only About April 30th.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Connect points.

For Freight and Particulars apply to

THE ADMIRAL LINE

Telephones 2477 & 2478. 5th Floor, Hotel Manions. (472)



THE PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

REGULAR SERVICE

TO & FROM

SAIGON-SINGAPORE-SUMATRA

JAVA PORTS

OPERATING THE FOLLOWING U.S.B. STEAMERS

GLYMONT ... Direct For SINGAPORE ... March 31st.

CADARETTA ... April 10th.

LAKE HARRAR ... April 20th.

LAKE ONAWA ... May 19th.

Through bills of lading issued to all United States, Pacific Coast, and Overseas Ports.

For full Particulars and Rates, Apply to—

THE ADMIRAL LINE

5th Floor, HOTEL MANIONS BUILDING.

Tel. Add. : ADMIRAL LINE. Telephone 2477 & 2478.

SERVICE to UNITED STATES

For NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via Panama.

WM. H. WEBB, ... April 11th.

For freight space and particulars apply to—

BARBER STEAMSHIP
LINES, INC.,

THE ADMIRAL LINE,

Telephones 2477 & 2478. AGENTS. 5th Floor

HOTEL MANIONS.

(178)

NEW YORK DIRECT

Joint Service of the

'BLUE FUNNEL' LINE

OCEAN S.S. CO. LTD. and CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO. LTD.

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO. LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

"KANDAHAR" ... 6th Apr.

"CITY OF DUNKIRK" ... 20th Apr.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, or THE BANK LINE, LTD. HONGKONG

HONGKONG AND CANTON. 2478 & 2479, CANTON.

POST OFFICE NOTICE

Telegraphic Communication with Gap Book Lighthouse is interrupted.

INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DATE
Straits	Kamo Maru	31st inst.
Europe via Suez (Letters and News papers London 21st Feb.)	Southern	31st inst.
SHANGHAI	Szechuen	1st April
LONDON (Parcels only 28th Feb.)	Antiochus	2nd April
JAPAN AND SHANGHAI	Bado Maru	3rd April
JAPAN	Delight	3rd April
JAPAN	Tottori Maru	5th April

OUTWARD MAILS.

FOR	PER	DATE
Shanghai, North China, Japan, Honokulu, Canada, U.S.A., Central and South America, and EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO	Nanking	Thursday, 31st, Registration 9.15 A.M. Letters 10.00 A.M.
Shanghai, and North China, Java Ports via Sourabaya	Foochow	Thursday, 31st, 10.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	Typhoon	Thursday, 31st, 10.00 A.M.
Shanghai, N. China, and Japan	Szechuen	Thursday, 31st, 10.00 A.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Calcutta and Aden	Kamo Maru	Thursday, 31st, 10.00 A.M.
SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA, JAPAN, CANADA, UNITED STATES, CENTRAL and SOUTH AMERICA, and EUROPE via VANCOUVER, B.C.	Empress of Asia	Thursday, 31st, Registration 9.45 A.M. Letters 10.30 A.M.
Philippine Islands	Yuei Wah	Thursday, 31st, 3.00 P.M.
Amoy and Philippine Islands	Tuning	Thursday, 31st, 3.00 P.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Egypt, and EUROPE via MARSEILLES	Kt. of the Garter	Thursday, 31st, 5.00 P.M.
Straits, Bangkok, and N. China	Hongkong	Thursday, 31st, 5.00 P.M.
Wahaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin	Chinghai	Thursday, 31st, 5.00 P.M.
Saigon	Hsin Ping On	Thursday, 31st, 5.00 P.M.
Saigon	Hydrangea	Thursday, 31st, 5.00 P.M.

Shanghai, North China and Japan	Soudan	Friday, 1st, 5.30 A.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marques and Cape Town	Pedro Nunes	Friday, 1st, 10.00 A.M.
Saigon	Bourbon	Friday, 1st, 10.00 A.M.
Philippine Islands	Longwang	Friday, 1st, 2.00 P.M.
Sichow, Pakhoi and Haiphong	Kailong	Saturday, 2nd, 9.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	Szechuen	Saturday, 2nd, 11.00 A.M.
Straits and Bangkok	Tengao	Saturday, 2nd, 5.00 P.M.
SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA, JAPAN, HONOLULU, CANADA, UNITED STATES, CENTRAL and SOUTH AMERICA, and EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO	Tenyo Maru	Saturday, 2nd, Registration 5.00 P.M. Letters 5.00 P.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marques, South Africa, Egypt, India via Dhanushkodi and EUROPE via MARSEILLES	Changchow	Saturday, 2nd, 5.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Keelung	Kiao Maru	Saturday, 2nd, 5.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haiching	Saturday, 2nd, 5.00 P.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marques, South Africa, Egypt, India via Dhanushkodi and EUROPE via MARSEILLES	Nankai	Monday, 4th, Registration 8.15 A.M. Letters 9.00 A.M.
The Parcel Mail will be closed on Saturday, 2nd April, at 5 p.m.	Sado Maru	Monday, 4th, Registration 8.45 A.M. Letters 9.30 A.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marques, South Africa, Egypt, India via Dhanushkodi and EUROPE via MARSEILLES	Kueichow	Monday, 4th, 3.00 P.M.
Swatow and Bangkok	Kanchow	Monday, 4th, 3.00 P.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marques, South Africa, Egypt, India via Dhanushkodi and EUROPE via MARSEILLES	Ningchow	Tuesday, 5th, Registration 8.45 A.M. Letters 10.30 A.M.
Amoy, Shanghai, and North China	Szechuen	Tuesday, 5th, 10.00 A.M.
Swatow	Hai Hong	Tuesday, 5th, 11.00 A.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Calcutta and Aden	Changchow	Tuesday, 5th, 3.00 P.M.
Swatow, Shanghai and N. China	Wangchow	Tuesday, 5th, 5.00 P.M.
Haiphong and Haiphong	Lochow	Wednesday, 6th, 6.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	Szechuen	Thursday, 7th, 11.00 A.M.
Shanghai, N. China, and Japan	Lochow	Monday, 11th, 11.00 A.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marques, South Africa, Egypt, India via Dhanushkodi and EUROPE via MARSEILLES	Allyber	Friday, 15th, Registration 8.45 A.M. Letters 9.30 A.M.

* Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE.

REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICES LONDON SERVICE (DIRECT).

"NINGCHOW"	5TH APR. London, Amsterdam & Antwerp.
"ATREUS"	18TH APR. London, Amsterdam & Antwerp.
"ELFENOR"	26TH APR. London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
"PYBOTS"	3RD MAY London, Amsterdam & Antwerp.
"DEMODOCUS"	17TH MAY London, Amsterdam & Antwerp.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE

"KT. OF THE GARTER"	31ST MAR. Genoa, M'illes, L'pool & G'gow.
"AJAX"	19TH APR. Genoa, M'illes, L'pool & G'gow.
"ANTIOCHUS"	7TH MAY Genoa, M'illes, L'pool & G'gow.
"TYDEUS"	22ND MAY Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.

PACIFIC SERVICE

"TYNDAREUS"	6TH APR.
"PROTEUS"	4TH MAY Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver.
"TEUCER"	25TH MAY

NEW YORK SERVICE

"LAERTES"	30TH MAR. via Suez.
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HOMEWARD PASSENGER SERVICE

"IDOMENEUS"	21ST APR. for Liverpool.
"PYRHEUS"	3RD MAY for London.
"ANCHISES"	21ST JUNE for London.
"TEIREIAS"	7TH JULY for London.

FOR FREIGHT AND ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE AGENTS.

COMMERCIAL OPENING QUOTATIONS

ON	March 30th
Telegraphic Transfer	3/41
Bank Bills, on demand	3/48
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight	—
Bank Bills, at 4 months sight	2/5
Credits, at 4 months sight	2/6
Documentary Bills, 4 months sight	2/6 1/2
On PAID	
Bank Bills, on demand	870
Credits, 4 months sight	730
On NEW YORK	
Bank Bills, on demand	463
Credits, at 60 days sight	493
On SHANGHAI	
Telegraphic Transfer	—
Bank Bills, on demand	178
On CALCUTTA	
Telegraphic Transfer	—
Bank Bills, on demand	178
On SINGAPORE	
Bank Bills, at sight	—
Private, 30 days sight	—
On YOKOHAMA—On demand	961
On MANILA—On demand—Pescos	105
On SINGAPORE—On demand	102 1/2
On BATAVIA—On demand	134
On HATTA—On demand	134
On SHANGHAI—On demand	885
On SHANGHAI—On demand	885
Shanghai, Bank's Buying Rate	\$5.10 p. Gold Lion 100 fine, per ton
Gold Lion 100 fine, per ton	\$51.40
Bar Silver per oz.	33 1/2

Hongkong	10 cents piece	\$0.05 Premium
Hongkong	20	0.04 Discount
Canton	20	15.20
Canton	10	0.00

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, A. G. STEPHEN, Chief Manager, Hongkong, December 29th, 1920.

THE BANK OF CHINA

行銀中

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of the Republic of China on the 22nd of November, 1917.)

Authorized Capital ... \$50,000,000.00

Paid-up Capital ... 15,279,800.00

Reserve Fund ... 7,280,000.00

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

HONGKONG BRANCH: 20-21, Connaught Road Central. Branches and Sub-branches all over China, and Correspondents in Japan, New York, San Francisco, Singapore and Manila.

London Bankers: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

The Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

New York Bankers: The Irving National Bank.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

Loans granted on approved securities.

Special facilities for Home Exchange.

Interest on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.

TEU-YEE PEI, Manager.

Hongkong, February 7th 1921. 73

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital	\$2,000,000
Reserve Fund	\$2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	\$2,000,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS open and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

A. H. FERGUSON, Acting Manager, Hongkong, March 30th 1921.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

(FRENCH BANK).

Subscribed Capital	Fr. 150,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Fr. 75,000,000
Reserve Funds	Fr. 60,000,000
Deposits	Fr. 885,000,000

The Chinese Government owns one-third of the Capital.

Chairman of the Board: André Berthelot.

General Manager: A. J. Parnotte.

HEAD OFFICE: 74, Rue Saint-Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES:

Lyon	Hongkong	Yannanfu
Marseilles	Hanoi	Vladivostok
Peking	Singapore	Foochow
Shanghai	Canton	Swatow
Tientsin	Saigon	Yokohama
Hankow	Haiphong	Moukden
New York	London	Amoy
Bordeaux	Tientsin	Pao-mo-fu
Dunkerque	Batavia	

BANKERS:

In FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In LONDON: London Joint City & Midland Bank, Ltd.

In SAN FRANCISCO: Crocker National Bank.

Correspondents in the Chief Commercial Centres of the World.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold.

Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Special facilities for French exchange.

M. MONTAGNE, Manager, Hongkong, January 20th 1921.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Hongkong Head Office:

Paid-up Capital	\$15,000,000
Reserve Funds	—
Shanghai	\$2,500,000
Silver	\$21,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	\$15,000,000

Court of Directors:

G. T. M. ECKERS, Esq., Chairman.

A. G. M. DOUGLAS, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

A. H. COMPTON, Esq., A. C. LANG, Esq., Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOK, W. L. PATTENDEN, Esq., Hon. Mr. J. JOHNSTONE, J. A. PLUMMER, Esq.

Chief Manager:

A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.

Manager: Hongkong—A. H. BARLOW, Esq.

Acting Manager: Shanghai—G. H. STUTT, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER & PARK'S BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened in local CURRENCY and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods in local Currency and Sterling on terms which will be quoted on application.

Hongkong, February 28th, 1921. [8]

THE CHINA SPECIE BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:

St. GEORGE'S BUILDING, HONGKONG.

Chairman of Board of Directors: Mr. WONG SHU HAN.

Chief Manager: Mr. L. S. HOLME.

Asst. Manager: Mr. K. T. WONG.

Hongkong Manager: Mr. I. P. ALLEN.

Foreign exchange and General Banking business transacted.

Current, Savings, and Fixed Deposits bear interest at rates of 2 per cent., 4 per cent., and 5 per cent. per annum, respectively.

L. S. HOLME, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, October 2nd, 1920. [119]

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE:

No. 2, Queen's Road Central, HONGKONG.

Established 1919.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ... \$2,000,000.00

RESERVE FUND ... 600,000.00

DIRECTORS:

Mr. Pore Wai Tze, Chairman.

Mr. Chow Shao Son, Mr. Kan Ying Po, Mr. Li Koon Chun, Mr. Mok Ching Kong, Mr. Pang Ping Shan, Mr. Wong Yan Tung, Mr. P. K. Kwok, Mr. Chan Ching Shai, Mr. Ng Chang Lak, Mr. Kan Chiu Nam.

Chief Manager: Mr. Kan Tong Po.

Asst. Manager: Mr. Li Tse Fong.

BRANCHES & AGENCIES:

LONDON, NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO, YOKOHAMA, KOBÉ, SAIGON, FENANG, HANKOW, MANILA, BATAVIA, SAMARANG, SOERABAYA.

London Bankers: The London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Loans granted on approved securities.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Deposits Account For on call, per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 2 1/2 per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 3 per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 3 1/2 per annum.

For 1 month at the rate of 2 1/2 per annum.

For 1 month at the rate of 2 1/2 per annum.

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SANITARY WASHABLE HALL'S DISTEMPER

THE KING OF WATER PAINTS.

The scientific ideal of a wall covering is one that is not only beautiful, but easy to keep clean, germ proof, absolutely fast in colour, and when applied a thorough disinfectant. No wall covering conforms so closely to these requirements as Hall's Sanitary Washable Distemper which has the important advantages of being most economical and durable.

Hall's Distemper is applied with a whitewash brush, saving much in the cost of labour.

It sets hard